

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,708

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 45-50 (°F). Tomorrow very cloudy, rain. Yesterday's temp. 41-39 (°F). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 43-37 (°F). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 45-39 (°F). CHANGING: Rather rough. BOMBS: Variable. Temp. 50-41 (°F). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 50-40 (°F). Yesterday's temp. 45-35 (°F).

Austria 7 S. Lebanon 9 P.
Belgium 20 M. Morocco 12 L.F.
Denmark 9 P. Netherlands 2 M.K.
France 12 M. Portugal 8 E.
Germany 10 M. Spain 10 S.K.
Great Britain 7 P. Sweden 10 S.K.
Greece 14 M. Switzerland 12 S.F.
India 8. 325 Turkey 20.25
Iran 25 R. U.S. Military 20.25
Italy 19 L. 1.21 Yugoslavia 6 D.

Details of Hoax Magazine Labels Irving 'Con Man'

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Time magazine, labeling author Clifford Irving "con man of the year," detailed today how his Howard Hughes autobiography was "lifted" from another manuscript and said Mr. Irving now is willing to go to jail for the fraud in order to protect his wife, Edith, from prosecution.

It is possible, Time said, that Mr. Irving is trying to mollify Edith before she explodes into anger over his highly publicized affair with Danish singer Baronesse Nina van Pallandt and tells her own version of the story.

Time said Mr. Irving admitted to federal authorities through his attorney, Maurice R. Nessen, late last week that his claim to have written Mr. Hughes' life story from information given him in secret, face-to-face meetings with the billionaire reclusive "was a fraud." The magazine said Mr. Irving personally told two federal prosecutors who are presenting the case to a grand jury.

"You won't have to call Hughes. There were no meetings with Hughes."

Time said Mr. Irving's research assistant, Richard R. Suskind, also admitted through his lawyer that Mr. Irving's "baroque detailed scenario" was a fraud. Mr. Suskind, Time said, had been granted immunity from prosecution before making his statement.

Time's exposed discredited by chapter and verse the authenticity of the Irving manuscript, which hit the publishing world like a bombshell on Dec. 7 when the McGraw-Hill book company announced plans to issue the autobiography as a literary coup—only to find it had its hands what appears to be the literary scandal of the century.

McGraw-Hill has said it will walk away from the outcome of investigations by U.S. and Swiss authorities and the New York district attorney before deciding whether to cancel its publication plans.

Irving's hoax worked because the base on which he built was largely genuine," Time said.

"In subject matter, Irving's book is identical at many points with the manuscript" of investigative reporter James Phelan, of Long Beach, Calif., who had been hired to ghost-write a book about Mr. Hughes by longtime Hughes aide Noah Dietrich.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Nedsky Irving, 3, waves as he and his father, author Clifford Irving, are photographed in New York over the weekend.

U.K. Meals, Homes Are Both Cold

Electricity Cuts Are Continuing

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Thousands of British families ate rare or even cold Sunday roasts in unheated homes today as power cuts multiplied into this country's worst industrial crisis in 48 years and raised a grave threat to Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government.

The administration warned that Britain faces a total shutdown of industry by the end of the month if a five-week-old strike of coal-miners continues.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers went before a government-named court of inquiry today to state their case for a big pay boost.

The administration warned that Britain faces a total shutdown of industry by the end of the month if a five-week-old strike of coal-miners continues.

After High Court Judge Lord Wilberforce, who is heading the inquiry, said he hoped its work would be completed by the end of the week, NUM general secretary Lawrence Daly said satisfactory recommendations could be put to miners' union branches in two or three days.

But he warned the union might opt for a national ballot, which would delay a decision on a return to work for up to three weeks.

"The miners are determined to continue their strike action until the government and the coal board see reason," he added.

To Hear Witnesses

Lord Wilberforce said the court will hear its first witnesses Tuesday after studying written evidence from both sides tomorrow and will sit late into the evening.

The court's unprecedented Sunday meeting underscored the gravity of a situation that has put the nation's factories on half time, with graver cuts forecast.

And already supporters as well as opponents of the Tory administration were asking why the crisis had been permitted to arise, and why it was not forestalled.

Walter Terry, political editor of the staunchly pro-Conservative Daily Mail, commented, "The mis-handling by ministers of the miners' pay issue... now turning into an uncontrollable monster, has been mighty, the miscalculations grotesque."

Face-Saving Device

Ian Waller, political correspondent of the solidly Conservative Sunday Telegraph, said the government wants the court of inquiry to propose a substantial increase for the miners in order to end their confrontation with the government.

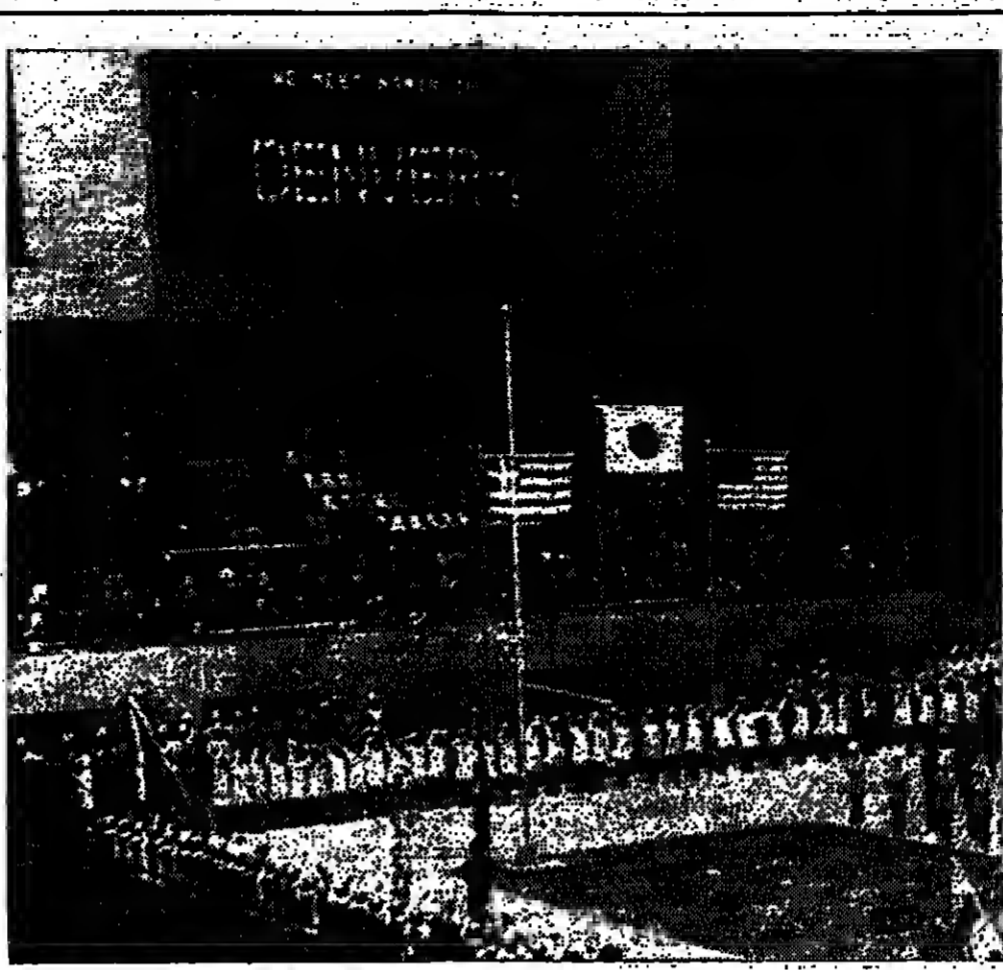
Mr. Waller called this "little more than a face-saving device" for Mr. Heath's administration.

Other commentators taxed Mr. Heath with attempting to impose a blanket 8 percent ceiling on pay increases for all unions and said the coalminers' union, the most tightly knit and determined group in British industry, is the toughest opponent the prime minister could have selected.

The coal strike and consequent power cuts apparently contributed strongly to a skid in the popularity of both Mr. Heath and his Conservative party as shown in the latest opinion poll, published Friday.

It showed 48 percent of those sampled believe Mr. Heath is doing a bad job. Way 34 percent approved his work.

The poll also showed 55 percent (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Denver '76, the site and year of the next Winter Olympics, lights up on the scoreboard during the closing ceremonies for the games at Sapporo, Japan, yesterday.

Spain Wins Skiing Gold as Games Close

The XIth Winter Olympics closed yesterday with Spain winning more gold medals in Alpine skiing than Austria and France put together.

Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, who had never won an important race until yesterday, gave Spain its first Olympic gold ever in skiing by winning the men's special slalom over Italian cousins Gustavo and Rolando Thoeni in Sapporo, Japan.

"I suppose you can say the dismal showing of certain strong Alpine nations was a sort of poetic justice," said Avery Brundage, the 84-year-old president of the International Olympic Committee. The French and Austrians did not win a skiing event.

On a same note, the Soviet Union won its third straight Olympic gold in hockey by beating Czechoslovakia, 5-2, yesterday, while the United States finished second in the standings. The Russians headed the gold medal list. Details on Page 11.

U.S., Soviet Union Set Up Panel On Cancer, Heart, Pollution Ills

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—The United States and the Soviet Union have announced an agreement to pool efforts in a joint fight against cancer, heart disease and environmental health problems.

The agreement, which was negotiated secretly for more than a year, was announced Friday at a joint news conference conducted by Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

Mr. Richardson handed to Mr. Dobrynin a letter he had signed indicating U.S. approval of the agreement. In Moscow, Dr. Boris V. Petrovsky, the Minister of Health, handed a similar letter to Boris H. Klosson, the American Embassy's chargé d'affaires.

Under the accord, a joint U.S.-Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation will begin work in Moscow next month. Subcommittees on cancer, heart disease, and environmental problems will be established, Mr. Richardson said.

Division of Research

Although the United States and the Soviet Union have exchanged delegations and scientists since 1956, Mr. Richardson said the agreement was "a new and significant" step that should accelerate progress.

Mr. Richardson said that the joint committees would "identify areas where intensive coverage and divide up areas of research to avoid duplication. He also said that he anticipated that joint research teams might be created, although he said he thought that initially each country would work primarily with its own scientists."

Mr. Dobrynin, who appeared almost ebullient over the agreement, said this was "a significant event" and that the joint work would improve not only the health care of the two countries but the mutual understanding of the peoples as well.

He said that the decision to choose cancer, heart disease and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

among young people, and yet most political figures have maintained the law-and-order response that criminal penalties should not be abolished.

The report of the commission, which will be presented to Congress and Mr. Nixon on March 22, is scheduled to go to the government's printer. Wednesday. Although a few minor points are said to be still in doubt, sources who have been closely associated with the commission reported recently that the group has decided that use of the drug should be virtually "decriminalized."

According to these sources, this comes at a time when marijuana use has become widespread.

Legal Marijuana to Be Urged By Nixon-Named Commission

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has decided unanimously to recommend that all criminal penalties be eliminated for the private use and possession of marijuana.

No state has yet gone this far, and the recommendation of the conservatively oriented, 13-member commission, which includes nine members appointed by President Nixon, could generate a dramatic shift in the public's attitude toward the legal status of the drug.

It comes at a time when marijuana use has become widespread.

B-52s Pounding Enemy Bases as Tet Approaches

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—One of the heaviest American strategic bombing campaigns of the war was concentrated over the weekend on Communist base areas and infiltration trails west of the Central Highlands city of Kon Tum, while the level of enemy attacks throughout South Vietnam declined for the third straight day.

The U.S. Command in Saigon announced that B-52 bombers flew 19 missions in the 24 hours ending at noon today, the largest number of missions flown in a day that has been reported by the command since it began keeping such records in June, 1968.

All but two of the missions, which usually consist of three of the giant jets, but included some raids yesterday by single bombers, were in Kon Tum Province. The other two were to the south, 19 miles west of Plei Kun. The planes can carry 20 tons of explosives.

Most of the bombing, which also included 163 strikes by Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers, was concentrated against North Vietnamese Army base areas 600 and surrounding staging areas and infiltration routes.

Intelligence reports of an imminent offensive against Kon Tum have been given wide public dissemination by American officials.

Informants have indicated that the air campaign in South Vietnam might not last after the end of this week if there is no enemy attack.

Air interdiction operations against the Communist supply network in southern Laos have been somewhat curtailed during the last four days, the informants said.

According to the South Vietnamese Command, there were only light and scattered combat activities yesterday, with the largest single action not in the Central Highlands but in Xuyen Province in the Mekong Delta, where a militia outpost was hit by 50 rounds of mortar fire and attacked by an underground size enemy force. The attack was reported repulsed by the defenders, who suffered no men killed according to the command.

Bunker Back in Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—The American ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, returned to Saigon today from Washington after conferring with President Nixon. He left Vietnam Feb. 1 for "routine consultations" in Washington. Mr. Bunker made a stopover in Paris on his return trip to Saigon for talks with the U.S. delegate to the Paris peace talks, William Porter.

The 1968 Tet offensive, which included an attack on the embassy, lasted almost two months and left a reported 4,000 Americans and 60,000 North Vietnamese dead, Viet Cong dead.

Some American observers remain skeptical that the North Vietnamese would launch a major attack before most American troops have gone home next June.

In Saigon, some American civilian officials spent this afternoon at a nearby firing range testing rifles they had never used. Fresh barbed wire and sandbags were erected around several American installations in downtown Saigon.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On Hanoi's Settlement Terms

Versailles Talks End, Support 6-Week Peace Drive in U.S.

By Henry Gimiger

VERSAILLES, France, Feb. 13 (NYT)—A six-week campaign, beginning April 1, by peace groups in the United States to end the Indochina war on terms set down by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong received pledges of international support here today.

Some 800 delegates from more than 80 countries ended a three-day World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the Peoples of Indochina with a charge that the U.S. government was intensifying the war through bombing and the use of advanced electronic weapons.

A final resolution called for support to "progressive and anti-war forces in the United States" and asked governments "to grant asylum to deserters and to support their right to repatriation."

The anti-war effort in the United States, as outlined by an American delegation of 147 members, called for demonstration April 1 in Harrisburg, Pa., site of the Berrigan conspiracy trial, and at San José, Calif., where Angela Davis will be tried; nationwide activity April 15 against the cost of the war, including resistance to income tax payments; mass demonstrations in New York and Los Angeles on April 22, and from May 1 to May 15 a series of rallies and acts of civil disobedience "at centers of the war machine."

Keyed to Conventions

The delegation said the campaign was designed to lead up to the two national political conventions in July and August.

The U.S. contingent was the largest here after the French, Jane Fonda, the actress, said today that William J. Porter, the chief U.S. delegate at the Paris peace talks, "does not represent the American people and ought to resign."

Mr. Porter attacked the assembly last Thursday as "a horde of Communist-controlled agitators," and, in protest, refused to agree to a date for the next session of the peace talks.

The indefinite postponement of the talks is understood to constitute a warning to North Vietnam that Washington is losing interest in the weekly meetings.

In the official U.S. view, the sessions have been used for propaganda purposes rather than for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

5,000 Demonstrate in Dublin

4,000 March in Enniskillen; Avoid U.K. Troop Barricade

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Thousands of Catholics marching on the center of Enniskillen turned aside today in the face of British troops and police manning a barbed wire barricade in their path.

"This procession is illegal. You are liable to prosecution if you persist," a policeman in a helicopter blared through a loudspeaker at 4,000 marchers as they streamed from a Catholic school, housing estate toward a barricade of crossed timbers and barbed wire. The Northern Ireland government has banned parades.

"We know it is illegal. We ask you to allow us through to the center of town," said march leader Frank McKluskey, a British Parliament member, through a loudspeaker on a truck that led the marchers. His followers roared cheers.

As the echoes died, a police inspector among 300 soldiers and police behind the barbed wire said, "We will not let you through."

Seconds of tension passed. Then Mr. McKluskey told the crowd: "We are turning back to the Kilmacormick estate."

In Dublin, 5,000 persons attended a rally in front of the General Post Office, site of a key battle in Ireland's 1916 rebellion against England, in solidarity with the Enniskillen marchers.

2 More Quakes Shake Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Two light earthquakes rolled through Ancona early today, ending 48 hours of seismic calm in this Adriatic seaport where thousands fled after earlier tremors. There was no damage, officials said, and no reports of casualties.

Last night, in southern Italy and Sicily, earth tremors shook the cities of Reggio Calabria and Messina, on opposite sides of Messina Strait, bringing hundreds of people rushing into the streets. Police said there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage. The area is frequently subject to earth tremors.

German-Soviet Air Link

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP)—West German Transport Minister Georg Leber arrived last night aboard a Lufthansa Boeing-707 to open a Frankfurt-Moscow air link. Boris Yegorov, Soviet minister of civil aviation, described the link as "a new step toward better relations."

مكتبة المجلد



PEACE DEMONSTRATION—Japanese delegation in anti-war parade yesterday in Paris.

Peace Meeting at Versailles Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiation and as such are more important to Hanoi than they are to Washington.

This reasoning is thought to lie behind the fuss raised by the United States over the gathering in Versailles. There had been considerable speculation here over why the United States had chosen to direct attention to the meeting. The explanation appears to be that this is a way of signaling to the North Vietnamese that the United States is prepared to suspend the sessions for considerable periods unless, whether in private or in public, some serious negotiating can take place.

The increasingly sour U.S. attitude has also resulted from what is regarded as the tolerant attitude that France has adopted toward gatherings that are hostile to American policy. The French are felt to have violated their commitment to maintain a neutral and serene atmosphere around the talks by allowing the Versailles meeting and previous ones, as well as numerous street demonstrations.

At the closing session of the Versailles assembly today, Ramesh Chandra, secretary-general of the World Peace Council, said that it was "meant to create a favorable atmosphere that will compel the United States to negotiate seriously" on the basis of "the only just proposals."

Parade in Paris Rain

VERSAILLES, Feb. 13 (AP)—Some delegates to the anti-war assembly braved a chill rain today to march in Paris behind Viet Cong and North Vietnamese flags and French Communist party banners.

The parade from the Place de la République to the Place de la Bastille rang with cries of "Nixon—fascist, murderer," and "U.S. go home."

Cambodia Troops Launching Limited Attack Near Angkor

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Cambodian troops began a two-pronged attack three days ago in the hope of penetrating the 1,000-year-old complex and wiping out Communist sanctuaries there.

He said troops were one and a quarter miles from the temple on the northwest and southeast under orders to use only light weapons and halt if monuments came in any danger.

But his report aroused anxiety about the future of Angkor Wat. Three days ago the government announced that it would not rule out an assault on the temples in case of military necessity.

Commanders on the spot report a recent buildup of Communist forces who have halted archaeological work aimed at preserving temples with their thousands of sculptures.

The command reported clashes yesterday south of the temples on the road to the nearby town of Siem Reap. At least one Cambodian was killed and nine were wounded.

Two brigades of government reinforcements are due in Siem Reap tomorrow.

Altmann Hides After Release by Bolivian Jailers

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Nathan Altmann, businessman Klaus Altmann, suspected of being Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, went into hiding yesterday after being released from a local prison.

Court sources said he was released Friday night after his lawyers paid \$1,000 toward a \$4,500 claim filed against him by the Bolivian Development Corp., a state agency.

But other sources said he was released because of the danger of his being kidnapped by Nazi hunters had passed.

Mr. Altmann, 56, who settled here in 1951, has denied that he is Barbie, the Gestapo chief in Lyons during the World War II occupation of France.

But the French government has asked for his extradition on suspicion that he is Barbie—who was sentenced to death in absentia by a French military tribunal after the war for his part in the torture and execution of French Resistance fighters.

SWEATER'S BAZAAR
The leading Faubourg St. Honoré de Luxe Boutique
NOW SHOWING
its new exclusive spring collections.
Ready to wear of high class
fabrics and sports
designed by Chloé.
Léonard and Liliane Court.
83, 7, du Faubourg St. Honoré
27, Av. Matignon-Paris
Tel: Bal. 90-37

Legal Marijuana to Be Urged By Nixon-Named Commission

(Continued from Page 1)

commission members were persuaded by the 50 reports they commissioned, plus the testimony at the 10 hearings and four private sessions conducted during their one-year study, that the cost to society of the current strict marijuana penalties outweighs the dangers that might occur from liberalizing present restrictions.

"There is increasing evidence that we are approaching a situation similar to that at the time the Volstead Act was repealed," and prohibition against the use of alcohol was ended, wrote Dr. James T. Carey, a professor of criminology at the University of California at Berkeley, in his report to the commission.

One of the most persuasive elements behind the commission's conclusion was the similarity it found between the extensive disregard of current marijuana laws and the period just before the end of prohibition, when millions of Americans were drinking alcohol illegally. A study by the commission found that about 24 million Americans have used marijuana.

The commission's recommendation, however, does not amount to proposing the full legalization of marijuana, because it favors criminal penalties for the sale of the drug, even among friends.

It would also not amount to full de-criminalization, because persons who use it could still go to jail for such actions as growing it, giving it to friends, transporting it or smoking it in public.

Evidence

The commission's surprisingly liberal conclusions were dictated by the results of studies which made three points: that marijuana is not addictive and cannot be shown to be physically or psychologically harmful, even after long use; that it does not appear to lead to the use of hard drugs, such as heroin; and that it does not lead to crime.

There was also little or no evidence that marijuana has any beneficial aspects, and the commission report will unanimously oppose its use.

It is the commission's recommendations aimed at discouraging the drug's use that has split the group. The conservative majority has insisted that criminal penalties be retained for simple sale of the drug—that is, even sales between friends and others not in the business of trafficking.

A majority of the commission members are also reported to favor declaring marijuana an illegal substance, so that it could be seized by police officials as contraband. This could lead to police raids on private quarters and other confrontations between police and young people. Liberals on the commission are said to have hopes of eliminating this from the report's final draft.

'Home Approach'

Another point of controversy is said to be the majority's insistence that marijuana use should be illegal outside the privacy of the home. Studies show that it is a social drug, smoked most often at parties, and the "home" approach would leave open a thicket of questions about the legality of "pot" smoking at rock concerts, cocktail lounges, fraternity houses and dormitories.

In Alabama and Minnesota it is now possible to be given a 20-year prison sentence for the first conviction of its use. The most liberal laws are in Massachusetts, where the statute requires probation for the first conviction, and New Jersey, where the state supreme court has imposed the same requirement.

The federal government's penalty for simple possession is one year's imprisonment. However, for a first offense the sentence may be suspended and the records of the conviction expunged. Federal prosecutions for possession are rare, however, unless the government believes that the defendant is a "pusher."

Liberals on the commission argued without success "for complete de-criminalization of all of the incidents of use by adults. A dissenting opinion of this point of view will not be included."

It could not be determined who would sign the dissent, but the most liberal voices on the commission are said to have been Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D-Iowa, and Mrs. Joan Cooney, president of the Children's Television Workshop and producer of "Sesame Street."

Raymond F. T. Starnes, former governor of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the commission, is said to be pressing for concessions that would result in a unanimous report.

Vietnam GIs Put on Alert for Tet

(Continued from Page 1)

town Saigon, including the Brinks company and the Meyerco PX. Military police patrols were increased.

The U.S. Command also placed all American troops on alert condition Grey, the lowest level of alert, confining GIs to their bases.

Remember 1968

Nervousness about the possible Communist attack has also dampened Vietnamese holiday spirits. A huge banner in front of the ornate Saigon City Hall reads "Enjoy Tet, but remember what happened to you in 1968."

Storekeepers report that their traditional heavy sales of oranges, rice cakes and clothing have sharply declined, and many Vietnamese have cancelled their usual plans to take a vacation at the resort of Vung Tau.

The number of defectors from Communist forces dropped to 199 last week, compared to 956 for the same week last year.

In 1968, the number of defectors also dipped sharply just before the attack as the Communists assured their troops that victory was in sight.

During the fall, the Viet Cong held a series of special meetings throughout South Vietnam called "emulation congresses," at which model guerrillas were picked out for fighters to copy. The emulation congresses and the qualities of the heroes that the Viet Cong stressed, intelligence analysts say, were parallel to what the Viet Cong did before Tet in 1968.

Moreover, during the last two months the Hanoi press and radio have repeatedly stated that, with the withdrawal of American troops, the time is ripe for a return to conventional warfare with attacks by big, main force units. Hanoi has coupled these statements with a series of appeals to South Vietnamese soldiers, police and government officials to defect.

'A Radiant Spring'

In one of the appeals last week, the Viet Cong radio said, "The path is wide open. The situation is very favorable for those who have followed the wrong path and are determined to return to the people's just cause. They must arise. A radiant spring will surely come to our people."

In another statement considered significant by American analysts, a North Vietnamese official writing in the daily People's Army said recently that the 1972 state plan calls for giving first priority to winning the war and only secondary priority to economic development in North Vietnam. In recent years the two goals have been given equal rank.

The infiltration of troops from North Vietnam down the Ho Chi Minh Trail into Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam has also been reported to have greatly increased over the last few months, with the current rate running as high as 50,000 a month, or twice that of this time last year.

Thursday or Friday

Although American officials have refused to comment on whether any specific Communist orders for an attack have been captured, they said that the offensive would probably come two or three days after the Tet holiday begins, or on Thursday or Friday. Widespread disagreement about the date of the official American community on whether the enemy offensive would last a few days or would be sustained over several months as occurred in 1968.

The Saigon government has confined all troops to quarters, ordered round-the-clock helicopter patrols over Saigon, and has the 1st Cavalry Division in the city. The 2nd Cavalry Division is being moved to help guard the city. South Vietnamese military police have been stopping and searching all traffic coming into Saigon, including cars with Vietnamese officials.

Peking Raps U.S. Vietnam Buildup

PEKING, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Eight days before the arrival of President Nixon in Peking, China today launched its first attack on the new buildup of American and naval power in Vietnam and called the President's eight-point peace plan a fraud.

An article issued by the New China News Agency said the United States is deploying troops and greatly reinforcing its naval and air forces in Indochina.

It said the fact that the Nixon administration is accelerating preparation for a new military adventure while talking glibly about peaceful settlement proves that its profession of "peace" is fraudulent.

Israelis Add Historical Proof Jesus Lived

(Continued from Page 1)

impeachable version of what Josephus wrote.

The 10th-century text in Arabic has long been known to scholars but has apparently never been examined in this context.

In the manuscript, written by one Bishop Agapius, Mr. Pines came upon a section beginning: "We have found in many books of the philosophers that they refer to the day of the crucifixion of Christ." Then it lists and quotes passages from ancient works, some familiar to modern scholars, some not.

On the list is this passage: "Similarly Josephus the Hebrew. For he says in the treatise that he has written on the governance of the Jews..." Then Agapius quotes the Testimonium, but with wording significantly different from the customary phraseology.

Discussing the Arabic version, Mr. Pines writes: "It is so different from the vulgar (Greek) version that hardly any of the arguments (or, perhaps, none) disproving the authenticity of the latter have any validity with regard to it."

Mr. Pines concedes that the Arabic text is an indirect source that has passed through Christian hands, to be does not claim a watertight case against those who have argued that Josephus never wrote anything about Jesus, that the whole passage was inserted by church fathers and, indeed, that there is still no independent testimony that Jesus existed.

On that point Mr. Pines is bolder in maintaining the text's 1st-century and non-Christian origins. A main element in his argument is that the passage is not a Christian interpolation as the absence of leaders who instigated Pontius Pilate to crucify Jesus.

The Greek version attributed to Josephus states that Pilate acted against Jesus "upon hearing him accused by men of the highest standing among us."

"It is unthinkable," Mr. Pines writes, "that the accusation of the leading Jewish personalities would be omitted by someone writing in the Christian milieu, that it is easy to explain that this account was interpolated in the original text of Josephus by a Christian hand."

Why was the forgery perpetrated and by whom?

Mr. Pines says it was Bishop Eusebius of Caesarea, a towering figure of the early church, who lived from 263 to about 339 and organized the New Testament as it is now known.

Controversial Era

Mr. Pines had determined that at least one of the sources that Agapius drew upon in the 10th century was "the history of the Christian church" by Eusebius, in which the Josephus passage on Jesus is quoted.

In the edition of that history, Eusebius cites the traditional version of Josephus. But scholars have long believed that there were earlier editions of Eusebius's history. In those, Mr.

British Homes, Meals Go Cold As Electricity Cuts Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

cent favor the opposition Labor party over the Conservatives, a massive swing of eight percentage points since last month.

Plants Picketed

It was picketing, more than the actual coal strike, that brought 20,000 British industrial firms to half-time work—limited by government order to three days operation a week.

Three weeks ago the miners launched a campaign of picketing power stations, and truck drivers in solidarity refused to cross the lines. This soon starved the power stations not only of coal but, more important, of vital chemicals used in the production of electricity. These include hydrogen, caustic soda and sulphuric acid, and they were soon in short supply.

Lawrence Daly, NUM secretary-general, said there will be no letup. "If anything, picketing will intensify," he told newsmen.

Hard on Housewives

Mrs. Average Citizen was paying the highest toll in the government's confrontation with the miners, especially if she cooked with electricity. Many thousands do in this country, because it comes out cheaper than gas.

Some housewives met the power cuts by cooking their Sunday roast early and serving it cold. Others took a chance and were forced to serve an underdone product.

The power cuts were hitting the nation district by district for three or four-hour periods at a time on a rotation basis. Most homes had no electricity for eight hours a day, at some period between 6 a.m. and midnight.

Heating was the greatest problem, although the weather is relatively mild for the season. Only a few northern districts reported below-freezing temperatures.

An estimated 30 percent of the country's 18 million homes use electricity one way or another in their heating systems.

2 Die Digging Coal

BARNESLEY, England, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Two people were buried alive in separate incidents today as they tried to dig coal out of disused coal seams in efforts to supply their families with heating fuel during Britain's five-week-old miners' strike.

In the first incident, 16-year-old Michael Phillips died when a makeshift tunnel support collapsed, burying him under seven feet of earth and rock as he dug for coal in the village of Skaugh, just outside Barnsley.

At another disused coal seam, in one of Barnsley's suburbs, Henry Ellis, a middle-aged man, was buried alive as he tried to dig for coal for his family. He died before he reached a hospital.

Joint Soviet-U.S. Panel Set Up On Heart Ills, Cancer, Ecology

(Continued from Page 1)

change of information on space research and on the study of measures to permit Soviet and American spacecraft to dock with each other.

The co-chairmen of the high level joint health committee will be Dr. Egeberg and Dr. Dmitri Benediktov, a Soviet deputy health minister. Others on the American side include Dr. Paul Ehrlich, director of the H.E.R. Office of International Health; Dr. Theodore Cooper, director of the National Heart and Lung Institute; Dr. Carl O. Baker, director of the National Cancer Institute; and Dr. David P. Rall, director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Others on the Soviet side were not immediately identified by name but were said to include the director of the A. I. Myasnikov Institute of Cardiology, the director of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology (study of tumors) and the director of the A. N. Svirsky Institute of General and Communal Hygiene and the Academy of Medical Sciences, all leading Soviet institutions.

Space Pact Similar

The format of the agreement was similar to that concluded between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in the past 18 months on environmental problems.

Asked whether the Soviet Union had pollution problems, a Mr. Dobrynin said it did, but added jokingly that it was lagging behind the United States.

Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, special consultant to President Nixon on health affairs and a special assistant to Secretary Richardson, first broached the idea of the agreement with Dr. Petrovsky in Moscow in 1970. Mr. Richardson was further elaborated on the agreement last May when the American Surgeon General, Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld, met with Soviet officials in Geneva.

Space Pact Similar

The format of the agreement was similar to that concluded between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in the past 18 months on environmental problems.

Magazine Labels Irving 'Con Man'

(Continued from Page 1)

"The man who branded it a fake," Mr. Phelan said today, "Iving used my book as the skeleton around which he built the fake, but the trouble is, the bones kept showing through."

Mr. Phelan said, in addition to lifting from his manuscript, Mr. Iving also made up incidents. He made them up out of his head. He made them up out of his head. He made them up out of his head.

The 33-year-old Mr. Dietrich, who served as Mr. Hughes's right-hand man for 22 years, said in an interview from a Los Angeles hospital today that the information in the Irving book "had to come either from Hughes or from me." Mr. Dietrich said that even Mr. Hughes "doesn't know the details of the building of his fortune as well as I do."

"The conclusion emerging from a study of both manuscripts is that much of Irving's book was lifted from Phelan's writings," Time said.

Irving could have come into possession of the Phelan version, along with 150 pages of the transcript of tape-recorded interviews with Dietrich, some time in the last year. Then, with the help of a researcher, his own imagination, and information supplied by current or former Hughes associates, Irving concocted "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes."

Time cited two extended examples of parallel episodes from the two books and five other cases of "similar incidents."

The parallel episodes included Mr. Hughes's attempt to install a private stock-market ticker in his Los Angeles hotel suite and the loss of a notebook in which Mr. Hughes kept a coded list of figures, prices and costs of his movie-making business.

Time also found marked similarities in anecdotes about a phone call made to Mr. Hughes by a press agent from Hedda Hopper's closet, why a plywood model of Mr. Hughes's World War II flying boat was called "The Jesus Christ" aircraft, Mr. Hughes's instructions to Mr. Dietrich about paying ransom if he were kidnapped, Mr. Hughes's shooting seagulls from his yacht, a 1948 campaign contribution to President Harry S. Truman and Mr. Hughes's explanation that he had an athlete's foot type infection.

Skill & Mystery

When Mr. Irving was confronted with this evidence, Time said, he stated that "he hadn't solved the whole mystery."

"It's more complex than you ever think," Time said the 41-year-old writer told its reporter. "You haven't seen the bottom line yet. There is going to be some big news breaking. So be careful."

Mr. Phelan said today that he telephoned McGraw-Hill on Dec. 8, the day after publication plans for the book might be a fake. He said McGraw-Hill convinced him the Irving manuscript was "absolutely" genuine.

But, he said, he changed his mind again when he read newspaper accounts of the excerpt manuscript—a total of 800 to 1,000 words—had been opposed in the rare Saturday court hearing by an unusual triad. This included the Howard Hughes interests, the McGraw-Hill company and Mr. Irving's counsel, all for different reasons.

Miss Baxter's Story

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A woman friend of Mr. Irving told the Chicago Tribune that his wife was planning to divorce him, the newspaper said in its editions yesterday.

It published an interview with Anne Baxter, a 28-year-old school teacher from Miami who had been subpoenaed to testify before New York grand jury investigating the Howard Hughes "autobiography."

The newspaper quoted Miss Baxter as saying that Mr. Irving had told her that he had reached an agreement with his wife, Edith, about going "their own way."

"He said Edith was going to divorce him, but that the only thing that he was concerned about was losing his sons," she added.

Miss Baxter said she accompanied Mr. Irving on a trip to the Virgin Islands to meet Mr. Hughes, but no contact with the billionaire was ever made.

On their way, Mr. Irving saw a newspaper report quoting the author's autobiography as saying that the autobiography was a hoax. The author became upset and tried to telephone his publisher, Miss Baxter was quoted as saying.

"I did notice that Cliff was really concerned about this thing," Miss Baxter added. "He seemed to have lost some of the bounce he had earlier, but he was not depressed or forlorn."

2 Murders Laid To a Black Racist

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Washington police said yesterday that two slaying murders here in September and October were the work of a black racist who left notes vowing the city would never again be safe for whites.

One victim was a government economist, Ritchie Reed, 30, found slain in a Washington of a White House office building across the street from the President's residence. The other was Marine Cpl. Christopher Brady, 22, killed in a Navy barracks. Both men were white.

Police did not publicly link the two murders until yesterday. They said misspelled notes found by the bodies were positively identified as the work of the same man. They believe the man may be in the armed forces, or a serviceman, because he knew how to immobilize his victims without letting them scream and was expert in using a knife.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	4-10	Partly cloudy
ALASKA	4-10	Cloudy
ARIZONA	5-10	Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	12-16	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	12-16	Partly cloudy
CONNECTICUT	12-16	Partly cloudy
DELAWARE	6-11	Very cloudy
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6-11	Very cloudy
FLORIDA	6-11	Very cloudy
GEORGIA	6-11	Very cloudy
ILLINOIS	12-16	Cloudy
INDIANA	12-16	Cloudy
IOWA	12-16	Cloudy
KANSAS	12-16	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	12-16	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	12-16	Cloudy
MAINE	12-16	Cloudy
MARYLAND	12-16	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12-16	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	12-16	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	12-16	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	12-16	Cloudy
MISSOURI	12-16	Cloudy
MONTANA	12-16	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	12-16	Cloudy
NEVADA	12-16	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12-16	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	12-16	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12-16	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	12-16	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	12-16	Cloudy
OHIO	12-16	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	12-16	Cloudy
OREGON	12-16	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	12-16	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	12-16	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	12-16	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	12-16	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	12-16	Cloudy
TEXAS	12-16	Cloudy
UTAH	12-16	Cloudy
Vermont	12-16	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	12-16	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12-16	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	12-16	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	12-16	Cloudy
WYOMING	12-16	Cloudy

estoril
SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND!
This fabulous holiday spot has everything—pure air, magnificent beaches, superb hotels, varied restaurants, shops, clubs and casinos, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, pools and spas, and much more.
LET US TELL YOU MORE... JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

Takes Up Rogers on Offer

Humphrey Asks for Briefing After Nixon's Trip to China

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., Friday accepted an offer by Secretary of State William Rogers to provide secret information on Vietnam and other foreign-policy matters to presidential candidates.

Mr. Humphrey suggested that the first briefing after President Nixon's trip to China, cover the substance of the talks with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Zhou En-lai.

Mr. Rogers' offer to the presidential candidates was put forward through State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d after Sen. Humphrey had called for such public briefings in the interest of "informed and responsible" political debate.

Mr. Bray told reporters that the secretary of state is "entirely prepared to make himself and the Department of State available for this purpose in the most

useful and helpful way that he can."

Mr. Rogers has not yet determined the method, timing or ground rules of briefings for candidates, and is hopeful that it will not become a full-time job, Mr. Bray said. The spokesman added that Mr. Rogers is now considering the best way to meet "any obvious need."

In Miami, deputy presidential press secretary Gerald Warren said formal White House briefings for presidential candidates will not begin until after the two major-party nominating conventions this summer. But he added that presidential candidates—and any member of Congress—can obtain briefings on Vietnam policy requests.

Sen. Humphrey, in a statement issued through his campaign office, said he was "delighted" with Mr. Rogers' offer and expressed hope that presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird would follow suit. He said he would make his request for a substantive briefing on the China talks in a letter to Mr. Rogers.

Agnew Asks Mink

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—Vice President Spiro Agnew says presidential candidates who "would cave in to every demand" of North Vietnam if elected are undermining the cause of peace.

In an interview on the National Broadcasting Company's "Today" TV show, Mr. Agnew singled out the Democratic front-runner Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine.

He said that in criticizing President Nixon's peace proposals, Sen. Muskie "removes the chance that the North Vietnamese are going to accept them."

Mr. Agnew denied reports that he disapproves of Mr. Nixon's decision to visit Peking but said he was opposed to what he called an euphoria that swept the country when the trip was announced.

"The Chinese are not our friends," he said. "We are going to go see them at their house and see if we can make them less hostile, that is all."

Romney vs. Protesters

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 13 (UPI).—Police yesterday broke up a demonstration by some 200 war protesters outside the Nixon for President headquarters.

Inside, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney, who lost the 1968 New Hampshire primary to President Nixon, opened the headquarters.

He charged that Democratic presidential candidates are "brainwashing" the American people into a dangerous conclusion of the war. Mr. Romney told about 40 GOP workers that Sen. Muskie and other Democratic candidates supported "the policies that got us into Vietnam."

"They were sorry to leave Vietnam," he said. "We must not let them brainwash us now about the way we got out of Vietnam. That could prove to be an even more costly mistake."

Mr. Romney's statement in 1967 that he had been "brainwashed" by U.S. authorities on Vietnam caused a furor and was instrumental in weakening his candidacy to the point that he withdrew from the race on the eve of the New Hampshire voting.

During Rest and Study Under Florida Sun

Nixon's China Researches Aren't Divulged

By Robert M. Smith

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 13 (UPI).—President Nixon has managed to resist the lure of sun, sea and friend Bebe Rebozo's houseboat, he may have prepared himself well to answer many questions the Chinese could throw at him during his visit beginning a week from tomorrow.

The President's trips last week-end and this weekend to Key Biscayne suggest the quandary of a high-school boy faced with a final exam in Latin next week-end and final spring weather this week. Mr. Nixon, fleeing the chill gray of Washington, came to Florida with what one State Department official called "a hell of a lot of stuff" to study in preparation for his China trip.

The contents of the China briefing book are so secret that questions about it made a member of the National Security Council staff virtually flee.

The administration presumably does not want the Chinese to know what ideas are in the President's mind about China. They won't even say what published books he has read. In addition, they do not want to let out the smallest hint of possible topics for discussion.

"An agenda?" echoed the council staff member. "I'm off the record now. I'm not going to say there is an agenda. No, I can't tell you whether there is an agenda or not."

Source of Data

But certain things have become clear about the President's intellectual preparation for the China trip. First, the 500 pages or more that he brought here last weekend were pulled up from the depths of the State Department—the China Desk, the legal adviser's office, the intelligence bureau, the

bureau of economic affairs—and put together by the Foreign Service officer in charge of "Asian Communist Affairs," Alfred L. Jenkins. It took about a month to assemble.

The material—25 or 30 separate papers—was then typed. The papers were individually produced on automatic typewriters with keys that move to the instructions of a master tape and sent over to the National Security Council staff. They were read there by John H. Holdridge, a China expert, and either passed on to Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security, and to Mr. Nixon, or sent back to the State Department to be rewritten.

Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, said that the packet included transcripts of Mr. Kissinger's discussions with Chinese leaders during his trip to Peking. According to "reliable sources," it also contained these items:

• Mr. Kissinger's impressions of China and his assessment of the possibilities during the President's visit.

• More detailed material on the discussions with the Chinese or, in the words of one official, "what they are probably going to say and what he can say back."

• Individual papers on each item on the likely agenda. These are said to include the names of Taiwan, Korea, American forces in the Pacific, and Chinese views and policies toward Japan.

• Material on the cities the President is scheduled to visit during his seven-day trip—Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow. This is said to include maps of the cities and what the Chinese are likely to show him in each city and why. According to government sources, the amount of time Mr.



JOYCE-KILMER IN PLASTIC—Workman planting special foliage on one-and-a-half-mile median stretch of Jefferson Boulevard in Los Angeles. Trees are made of plastic to keep down the maintenance costs that accompany real trees, according to a road official. Besides, there is not enough earth to support real trees.

Health HQs In U.S. Help Nonsmokers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare will restrict smoking in its buildings across the country. Its 10,000 employees will be advised of the decision tomorrow in a memorandum from Secretary Elliot L. Richardson.

Smoking will be prohibited in conference rooms, auditoriums, clinics and elevators. Nonsmoking sections will be established where possible in cafeterias and working areas.

Mr. Richardson said the ban would not apply in lobbies, corridors and restrooms because "smoking does not present a serious problem in these places where ventilation is adequate and where enforcement would be very difficult."

A trial of the smoking ban in conference rooms in the main HEW building in Washington has met with spotty success. Since ashtrays were removed—some months ago, some people now struggle in their own in briefcases.

Sales Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP).—Cigarette sales in the United States increased by 13 billion last year to 524 billion, the tobacco industry announced here, despite a ban on television cigarette advertising that went into effect Jan. 1, 1971.

Foes of smoking attribute the increase to many factors, from worsening international tensions to normal population growth—but many are wondering if their victory over the TV commercials may have been overestimated.

Gone, with the advertisements are the anti-smoking commercials that television stations were required to use in rebuttal to cigarette advertisements.

Dope Shuts Rome Club

ROME, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Police closed the Number One nightclub yesterday following the arrest of its playboy owner, Paolo Vassallo, 34, on drug charges.

Police arrested him Friday night after reportedly discovering 95 grams of cocaine in a "locker" at the nightclub, and 300 grams of cocaine and opium in Mr. Vassallo's car.

Nixon Hails Lincoln as Inspiration

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 13 (Reuters).—President Nixon said yesterday—the 183d anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth—that Americans needed more than ever Lincoln's ability to inspire and give confidence to better serve their country and mankind.

Mr. Nixon made the statement in a letter to Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., who represented him at wreath-laying ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President recalled Lincoln's effort to maintain the nation's unity during the Civil War, and said:

"Now... We work in a divided world to establish a peace to end all wars, and we seek to move America forward here at home, bringing its people together and building a new and lasting prosperity."

Mr. Nixon's letter was read by Rep. McClory at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President's letter was read by Rep. McClory at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President's letter was read by Rep. McClory at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President's letter was read by Rep. McClory at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President's letter was read by Rep. McClory at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President's letter was read by Rep. McClory at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President's letter was read by Rep. McClory at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

The President's letter was read by Rep. McClory at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

Abandoned Boy Seeks His Mother After 12 Years, Robs Her, Is Jailed

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP).—A sailor, running off to the Far East with an attractive widow, said: "Either the boy goes or I do."

So Vera Felzovna Shukina abandoned her 5-year-old son in the Omak railroad station. That was 12 years ago.

Her son, Vladimir, was in a state orphanage until he ran away in search of his mother last year.

Vladimir turned up in Samarkand and was caught stealing a woman's purse in the market.

The victim told the police that the thief should go to jail, and added: "So should his parents."

She was taken to the jail to give a statement, and was told the name of the thief.

"My God," she exclaimed, "it's my son."

Pravda Vostoka, printed in Tashkent, reported this story in its Feb. 11 edition, which reached Moscow today. The paper said the youth was convicted of theft.

UN Agency Fears a Shortage Of Water in This Generation

By William Tuohy

ROME, Feb. 13.—The supply of fresh water in the world, without drastic conservation measures, is likely to run short within the lifetime of children living today.

This dire warning is the subject of a massive study prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which will be presented to the UN Conference on the Environment in Stockholm this June.

Also contributing to the 62-page paper are the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization.

The study points out that at present man controls only about 65 percent of the total precipitation on the earth's surface.

The rest is lost principally through evaporation and runoff into the salt seas and oceans.

Among the ways that fresh water is being wasted, the study says, is through deterioration of water resources in quality and quantity due to inadequate watershed management and lack of soil conservation, overexploitation causing salt water intrusion, and increased erosion and salinization caused by inefficient water management in agriculture.

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

"These deteriorating effects are inter-related and increasing emphasis on water resources development is leading to chain reactions of harmful effects on the environment," says the study.

"Yet, the expansion in world population demands an increase in agricultural production with the resulting intensification of resources use."

Explaining Request for New Regime

Athens Claims Cyprus Is in Peril

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, Feb. 13.—The government here asserted yesterday that its demands for a new regime in Cyprus were justified because "Greece has special responsibility for the maintenance of security in Cyprus."

A spokesman said that Athens had aims of "preserving national unity and averting bloodshed" when it suggested that Cyprus's president, Archbishop Makarios, form a national unity government and give up his asserted secret cache of arms from Czechoslovakia.

Greece had asked on Friday that the arms be surrendered to a UN peacekeeping force and a new national unity government be formed in Cyprus.

The Greek regime's spokesman said yesterday that the recommendations were not an ultimatum, "but because the message was sent by the Greek government, it did not lack substance."

There was no immediate official Cyprus government response to Greek Premier George Papadopoulos's recommendations.

However, reports from Nicosia said that members of the Cyprus House of Representatives, led by speaker Glafos Clerides, had begun efforts to mediate between Archbishop Makarios and the Greek government.

Rightists Act

Mr. Clerides, Nicos Sampson and Phedias Paraskevaidis, all right-wing representatives, met the Greek foreign affairs under secretary, Costas Panayotakos, at the Greek Embassy in Nicosia yesterday. Later, Mr. Clerides attended a cabinet meeting presided over by Archbishop Makarios, reports said.

The spokesman said that Greece's recommendations were not an interference in Cypriot affairs "especially when such recommendations are made in order to avoid bloodshed between Greek Cypriots."

"Cypriots are Greeks. Athens is the national center of Hellenism, and Cyprus as part of it should give serious consideration to Athens's views," the spokesman said.

Under Secretary Panayotakos said at a news conference in Nicosia that the Cyprus government needed renewal. "It does not represent all the nationalists and it has no independent views," he said.

Asked what would happen if President Makarios turned down the Greek instructions, Mr. Panayotakos said: "Everyone will accept his responsibilities."

During a brief stopover in Athens, David H. Popper, U.S.

ambassador in Cyprus, conferred today with his colleague, Henry J. Tasca, ambassador to Greece, at the American Embassy over the crisis.

Mr. Popper flew to Athens on his way back to Cyprus after an African vacation.

Students Demand

The Athens-based National Students Association of Cyprus (EPEK) today denounced the Cypriot government as "the main disrupter of the home front."

EPEK condemns the Machiavellian policy of Makarios and calls upon him to resign not only from his political post but also from his religious duties," said a resolution by the student group.

EPEK represents 3,500 Cypriot students attending universities in Greece and other European countries. Cyprus has no institutions of higher education and most Cypriots study here or in England.

Reports from Nicosia said President Makarios studied Greek government proposals with mem-

bers of his cabinet over the weekend, and would give his answer to Athens tomorrow.

Greek Cypriot's Warning

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—Justice Minister George Koniaris called today for national unity in the face of the Greek regime's move on Friday.

"We may not be in a position to achieve what is desirable, but we should not contribute through disunity to what is undesirable," he said at a memorial service for a Greek Cypriot killed during the abortive crusade for union with Greece.

Observers interpreted his plea as being a warning against participation of this island between Greek and Turkish communities.

The English-language daily Cyprus Mail today accused Athens of seeking "the right to dictate the government which the president of the republic should have."

Greece Says U.S. Criticism May Harm Home-Port Talks

ATHENS, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Greece's military-backed government here said today that U.S. State Department criticism of its internal affairs might affect current negotiations to let U.S. warships use ports in Greece.

Christian Xanthopoulos-Palamas, the Greek deputy foreign minister, said at his weekly briefing yesterday that the U.S. request for home-port facilities for units of the Sixth Fleet "has been accepted in principle."

He added: "Preliminary exploration contacts have already begun between the competent military authorities."

He expressed dismay, however, over a statement by a State Department spokesman saying disappointment about the Greek government's internal policies. "Such statements are certainly not conducive to creating a suitable climate for the negotiations," Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said.

He was referring to an assertion last week by the State Department spokesman, Charles Bray, that the agreement on port facilities with Greece "does not affect United States views on the Greek government and does not change our disappointment at the slow pace at which democracy is returning to that country."

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when off duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



The World Does Move

Whether or not Galileo muttered that the world does move at the very moment he was denying that heretical proposition is rather beside the point. Time after time the fact has been shoved into the teeth of embittered conservatives and despairing progressives alike. And at a time when men too often seem to be sinking into subhuman savagery from the most idealistic of motives, it is pleasant to note that two powerful governments, much given to snarling at one another, can promote the collaboration of their doctors and scientists in a genuinely humane project.

The agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to pool their knowledge and work together in a Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation took a year to bring to fruition. That, considering the fact that the exchange of scientific information has been under way between the two powers for more than 15 years, gives a clue to the obstacles that had to be overcome. A common-sense program had political and bureaucratic hurdles to surmount; the infusion of ideology into science cannot be disregarded, even in such apparently clear-cut problems as those of human health.

One has only to dip into the broad study of human origins sponsored by the United Nations to see how differently anthropology can be viewed by Marxist and non-Marxist experts in that field. Mao's thought has been injected into Chinese medicine, and Lysenkoism still has something of a hold

on the study of genetics in the Soviet Union. Public health, viewed from the standpoint of the American Medical Association, takes on a quite different coloration than when seen through the eyes of a Soviet doctor (or, for that matter, through the eyes of many American doctors).

Differences like these can be troublesome, even in the study of cancer or heart disease, to say nothing of environmental pollution, in which the social system plays such an important role. Yet there are certainly core facts in every field of human knowledge which can be studied, and some truths agreed upon, by representatives of all politico-economic faiths. And out of such study and agreement can come forward steps for all humanity.

Progress has been made in Soviet-American cooperation in space programs, Antarctic studies, and in the world that is covered by the sea. The health cooperation plan can bring this progress closer to the vital and urgent interests of the peoples of all the earth. From the mutual respect such cooperation engenders, from the realization that men, women and children die in much the same anguish under every flag, it is possible that reasonable conclusions about other aspects of life, that also know no national or ideological boundaries, may flow. At any rate, the creation of the Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation is a real achievement. May it live up to every expectation!

Probing U.S. Defense Spending

President Nixon's soaring defense budget appears to be shaping up as a major issue in the Congress. The need for a \$6.3 billion increase in budget authority in the fiscal year beginning July 1 is being questioned—with good reason—by one of the Pentagon's best friends on Capitol Hill, Sen. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield. A close, hard look needs to be taken at the plethora of new weapons systems projected by the armed services and at what Mr. Stennis describes as the "rocketing costs" of military manpower.

Personnel costs will absorb more than half of the \$83.4-billion defense budget and are expected to rise in the next few years to well over 60 percent, compared with 27 percent in the Soviet-Union. These figures turn on its head the old Pentagon notion that the United States can better afford an arms race than the U.S.S.R. Military pay has been lifted repeatedly in the effort to recruit all-volunteer armed forces. With the increase projected for next January, the base pay of a recruit will be four times what it was in 1964.

The development and procurement funds requested for 103 major weapons systems require searching examination. The sevenfold increase to \$942 million in funds to be spent on "development" of new long-range-missile submarines, which will cost about \$1 billion each—as much as giant nuclear-attack carriers—is virtually a commitment to procurement of a \$20 to \$30-billion underwater fleet, although no such decision has yet been made.

More than \$1.2 billion is to be spent on development of a new strategic bomber and a new antiaircraft warning system, plus procurement of long-lead items for a fourth nuclear carrier, although none of these

weapons systems ostensibly has yet been approved for construction. Congress is no longer given a look ahead at the wedge-shaped shadows such starts on weapons programs cast into the financial future. Weapons programs need to be pruned back to realistic dimensions before huge investments are made in them, but only the Congress is likely to do such pruning now.

With the likelihood of a first-stage agreement in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), a close look needs to be taken at the projected expenditure of another \$1.5 billion on the Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system. Also, will it really be necessary to spend another \$1.6 billion on MIRV multiple warhead missiles, when the heavy, nationwide Soviet ABM system they were designed to penetrate is not being built? Even larger sums are allocated to tactical aircraft of questionable utility, a huge naval shipbuilding program and other weapons little related to any war the United States is likely to fight.

The absence of any effective "net assessment" measuring American military requirements against the actual forces and capabilities of the potential enemy undermines the value of much Pentagon planning. The effect of all this plus a deterioration in unified civilian management of the competing armed services, is that the Pentagon spends more now than in 1964 on its general purpose forces and gets 20 to 25 percent less combat capability for its money.

Why that is, the White House itself reportedly has been unable to get the Defense Department to explain. Yet the President repeatedly yields to military pleas for more funds. As pointed questions are being asked now by senators who once voted whatever the Pentagon requested, a tightening of the purse strings by Congress appears to be the likely alternative.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'So Who Cares About Biharis?'

So who cares much about the Biharis? There are millions as directly placed as the minority in Bangladesh. There are millions without a vocal lobby back in Islamabad. Why (Sheikh Mujib's advisers may well demand) treat the Biharis as a special case? Why care more about them? It is a hard question to pose, a harder one to answer; and the only response must stem from emotion. Bangladesh's new start, new image, and future credibility depend on the degree of humanity displayed now, in extremis.

—From the Guardian (London).

Recognition of Bangladesh

Japan must maintain an independent stand in developing its foreign policy in the Indian subcontinent. . . It should speed up

its economic assistance to Bangladesh and at the same time resume aid to Pakistan. —From Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

The Malta Negotiations

The major blackout on the foreign front last week was when Mr. Mintoff blew both his top and all the diplomatic fuses at the latest round of Malta talks in Rome.

If the Maltese prime minister now adds a long eulky silence to all his tantrums, surely the time will soon come for Britain and her NATO partners to announce that they consider the seven-month negotiations to have failed and to complete the withdrawal of British forces from the island before the deadline of March 31.

That way, at least, the evacuation would not end in devious maneuvering against the clock, and Britain's long association with Malta would end with a dignified bang, not a whimper.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

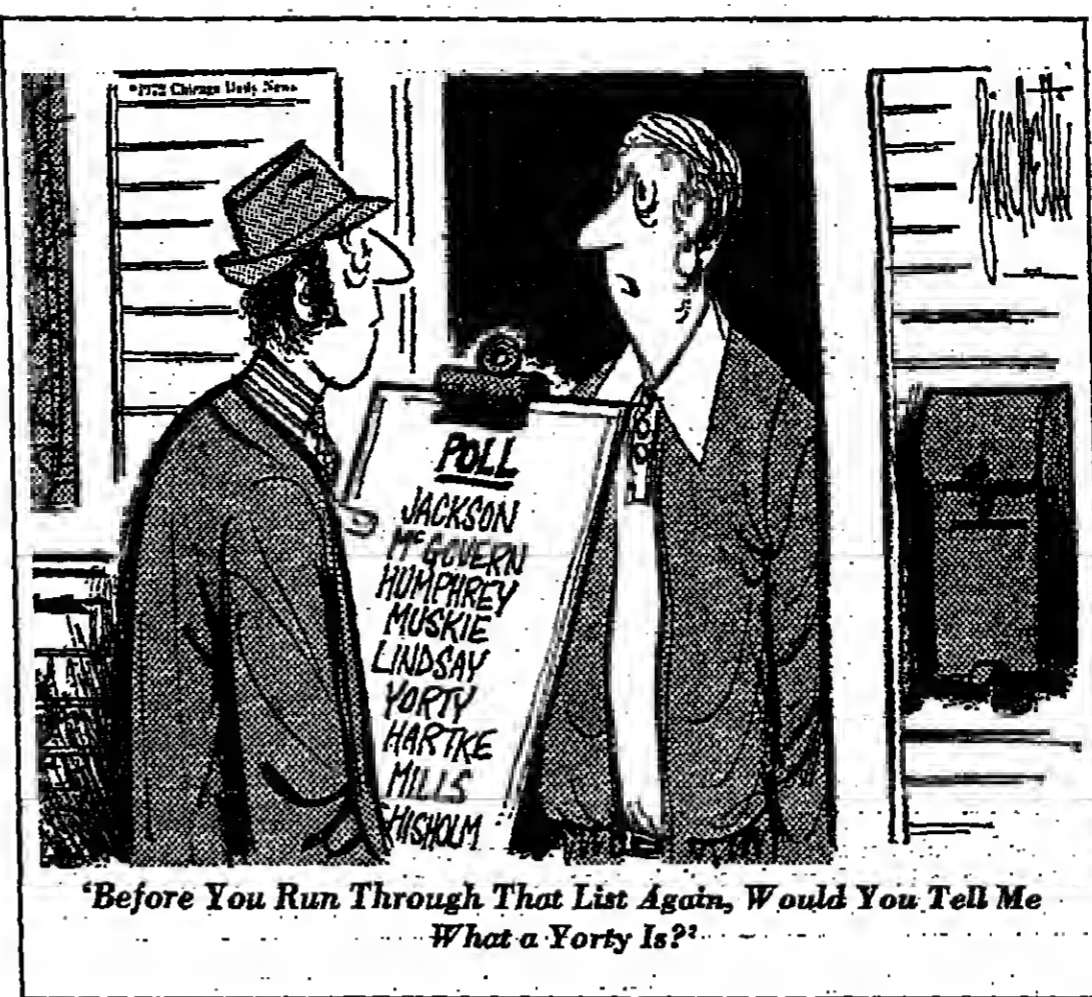
February 14, 1897

NEW YORK.—One effect of the recent blizzard here was to entail upon the city an expense of \$130,000, that was paid to the knights of the broom to make the streets passable. There were 2,500 men employed. Another snowstorm is said to be coming. In case it arrives the Street-Cleaning Department will find itself insolvent, unless instant relief is voted. The struggle for employment resulted in a small riot on the Bowery, which the police had to quell.

Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1922

LONDON.—Following the kidnapping of 50 prominent Unionists in last Wednesday's raids into Ulster territory, arrangements have been made by the Ulster Government to guard the frontier with 10,000 armed police while 17 British battalions will be stationed just inside the border. There are now 7 British battalions in Ulster. The evacuation of British troops from the Irish Free State has been suspended and some of the regiments will now be sent to Ulster.



A Look at Muskie's Peace Proposal

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—No presidential candidate can ever again claim that he is more devoted to the Vietnam war issue than Sen. Edmund Muskie, the now indicated Democratic nominee. Sen. George McGovern, Mayor John Lindsay and the others can continue to note that Muskie trailed them into the peace camp. But they can no longer say that he is lacking in the real demand of the campaign.

Indeed, Muskie's latest peace proposal surpasses anything anybody else has suggested to force the belligerents, Saigon and Hanoi, to lie down together like the lion and the lamb—the lamb this time inside the lion.

What Muskie proposes is that the military and the political aspects of a peace agreement be dealt with separately. He would make a simple, straightforward deal with the enemy—a commitment to withdraw all American troops from Indo-China in exchange for all prisoners of war. So much for the military part of the bargain.

He would then leave it to Saigon and Hanoi to make their own political bargain. Leave it to them? Not quite. He would threaten Saigon with loss of American logistical support after U.S. troops are withdrawn unless it came to terms with Hanoi. Others may have thought of this possibility but Muskie is the first to incorporate this coercive threat into his own peace plan.

Now that Le Duc Tho, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, has spelled out Hanoi's peace terms in his public answer to President Nixon's disclosure of the U.S. terms proposed on his behalf by Henry Kissinger in Paris, it is not hard to see what deal Hanoi would find acceptable. President Thieu of South Vietnam would have to resign. Saigon would have to forgo further American aid, both economic and military.

Political Atmosphere

Asked by Newsweek columnist Stewart Alsop whether this wouldn't force Saigon to accept a Communist-run government, Muskie replied that it wouldn't foreclose the South Vietnamese from fighting on "with their own resources." What resources? They would soon be helped to defend their territory from the North Vietnamese, who, presumably, would still be lavishly supplied by Moscow and Peking.

In the political atmosphere of 1968 or earlier, Muskie's sug-

gestive government South Vietnam has had in years. That is why the Hanoi government, also a dictatorship but so closed that its corruption is hidden, insists that Thieu be removed.

The path by which Muskie reached this position on the Nixon peace plan is curiously winding. First he welcomed the Nixon peace initiative as a promising step forward. Then, in an interview, he found fault with the Nixon plan on the ground that it was too complicated and that it imposed a new condition unacceptable to the North Vietnamese—an Indo-China-wide cease-fire. He apparently neglected to notice that it was complicated because the North Vietnamese, not the Americans, insisted upon wrapping the military and political terms in one big package.

From his cease-fire objection, Muskie took the long leap to his simple swap-troop withdrawal for prisoners of war. But he had company. Other Democratic candidates had proposed the same thing. None, however, had sweetened the deal with a threat to coerce Saigon into a shotgun wedding with North Vietnam, a suggestion so odious to Mr. Nixon that he forbade Kissinger even to discuss it in Paris.

So the issue is drawn and it will probably be with us until after the presidential election. Mr. Nixon will represent himself as willing to go the last mile for peace, Muskie, unless he backs off, will represent himself as willing to go the last mile and a half and to shove Saigon off the cliff when the distance is covered.

Moreover, in the light of Le Duc Tho's latest outburst, it must be doubted that he is ready to accept any deal that failed to guarantee them full control of all Indo-China. His statement that a compromise might have been possible before President Thieu's unopposed reelection has the ring of a lead pony.

One of the leaders of a country that has never permitted any kind of election was outraged by the spectacle of an uncontested election? Too much is enough. The Communists know that they couldn't win an election now and couldn't have for some years past. Thieu's government is called a corrupt dictatorship, and by Western standards it doubtless is. But it is also the most ef-

fective government South Vietnam has had in years. That is why the Hanoi government, also a dictatorship but so closed that its corruption is hidden, insists that Thieu be removed.

The path by which Muskie reached this position on the Nixon peace plan is curiously winding. First he welcomed the Nixon peace initiative as a promising step forward. Then, in an interview, he found fault with the Nixon plan on the ground that it was too complicated and that it imposed a new condition unacceptable to the North Vietnamese—an Indo-China-wide cease-fire. He apparently neglected to notice that it was complicated because the North Vietnamese, not the Americans, insisted upon wrapping the military and political terms in one big package.

From his cease-fire objection, Muskie took the long leap to his simple swap-troop withdrawal for prisoners of war. But he had company. Other Democratic candidates had proposed the same thing. None, however, had sweetened the deal with a threat to coerce Saigon into a shotgun wedding with North Vietnam, a suggestion so odious to Mr. Nixon that he forbade Kissinger even to discuss it in Paris.

So the issue is drawn and it will probably be with us until after the presidential election. Mr. Nixon will represent himself as willing to go the last mile for peace, Muskie, unless he backs off, will represent himself as willing to go the last mile and a half and to shove Saigon off the cliff when the distance is covered.

Moreover, in the light of Le Duc Tho's latest outburst, it must be doubted that he is ready to accept any deal that failed to guarantee them full control of all Indo-China. His statement that a compromise might have been possible before President Thieu's unopposed reelection has the ring of a lead pony.

One of the leaders of a country that has never permitted any kind of election was outraged by the spectacle of an uncontested election? Too much is enough. The Communists know that they couldn't win an election now and couldn't have for some years past. Thieu's government is called a corrupt dictatorship, and by Western standards it doubtless is. But it is also the most ef-

fective government South Vietnam has had in years. That is why the Hanoi government, also a dictatorship but so closed that its corruption is hidden, insists that Thieu be removed.

The path by which Muskie reached this position on the Nixon peace plan is curiously winding. First he welcomed the Nixon peace initiative as a promising step forward. Then, in an interview, he found fault with the Nixon plan on the ground that it was too complicated and that it imposed a new condition unacceptable to the North Vietnamese—an Indo-China-wide cease-fire. He apparently neglected to notice that it was complicated because the North Vietnamese, not the Americans, insisted upon wrapping the military and political terms in one big package.

Nixon and Chou En-Lai: A Great Opportunity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has wisely warned the American people not to expect too much from his mission to China, but this is a critical moment in the history of Asia, and without expecting too much, it could be a mistake to attempt too little.

For sometimes, limited and specific conflicts such as Vietnam, Taiwan and Korea, which seem hopelessly tangled by themselves, can still be susceptible to compromise and accommodation when linked to some larger historical perspective and purpose.

Berlin seemed to be the flash point of Europe and was lost for years in endless narrow security arguments among men who were living under the dominion of fear. It was only when the question was changed and Chancellor Willy Brandt asked: What of the future? What about the security, not merely of Berlin or Germany, but the whole of Europe? that the dreary stalemate over the wall and across the autobahn yielded to common sense.

Maybe it is too soon to expect this sort of thing in Asia, but should not the larger question of the future well-being and security of the poor and hungry majority of the human race in that part of the world be seriously discussed by the leaders of the most populous and the most powerful of the nation states?

Most questions about Asia and President Nixon's visit to Peking have concentrated recently on attending Sino-American trade and cultural exchanges, on the internal political effects of the visit on Nixon and the Sato government in Japan, on how all these trans-oceanic satellite TV shows of Nixon at the Forbidden City, the Great Wall of China, etc., will look to the voter in Dubuque, Ed Muskie in Maine, Bresnahan and Keoghan in Moscow, Gandhi in India and Mr. Bhutto in Pakistan. And while all these things are important in the world of realism, surely they are secondary questions.

All the nations on the Pacific and the rim of its adjoining seas have certain common concerns. They want peace and enough food to hold life together and a little hope. They want some order in the outside world so that they can get on with their problems and responsibilities at home.

The war in Vietnam, the confrontation of a million Soviet soldiers on China's northern border, the anxieties and squabbles between Peking and Tokyo, the savage struggles between India and Pakistan all work against the common human interests of their peoples.

Is it, then, unreasonable to think that Richard Nixon and Chou En-Lai should try to lift their talks out of the contemporary pit of politics into the larger historical issues and common interests of the future?

After all, while this is the first meeting between the leaders of the United States and China in over a generation, it is probably the best chance any American will have in the foreseeable future to deal with the fundamental questions of order in the Pacific basin.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

ture to deal with the fundamental questions of order in the Pacific basin. Chou is a philosopher, the only leader in China with a long experience in the West. He is tough, and if the question with Nixon in Peking is kept to the problems and future of Tibet, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Sato, Mrs. Gandhi and Bhutto, the President's visit will probably be a disappointment if not a disaster.

Human Factor

There is just a chance in the Nixon visit that more than that Nixon can get down to the practical realities of the future of Asia with the Chinese premier. Mao Tse-tung is making a philosophy of history, but Chou is really making the history of modern China. The human factor in all this should not be underestimated, and fortunately, Henry Kissinger, who has spent many hours with Chou and caught his quality and won his respect, sees this Nixon visit not in presidential election terms, but in historic terms.

Accordingly, it is just possible that Nixon will try in Peking to talk about what is fundamental and not merely what is political, not merely about Tibet or China or Sato, but about the neutralization of all Southeast Asia; not only about the million Soviet soldiers on China's northern border, or the threat of Japan's economic expansion, but about a new order in the Pacific and a mutual security and nonaggression pact among the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Japan.

North Vietnam's senior negotiator in the Vietnam peace talks, Le Duc Tho, is going to arrive in Peking to see Chou the day before Nixon gets there, probably to brief him on the narrow questions of the Paris stalemate and Hanoi's plans for a military offensive in South Vietnam during Nixon's Peking visit.

It will be interesting to discover Chou's reaction to this. He can see it in contemporary short-range terms and encourage Le Duc Tho to go through with that military offensive, or he can take the Nixon mission seriously and try to call off the military hounds and get down to the really important question of ending the killing and getting on to the big question of the future order of the Pacific.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond the immediate conflicts over Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities of order in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.



The black berets and leather jackets are still there, but the guns brandished in previous years are now rarely seen. Gone also, from the party's newspaper, are the gory, apocalyptic cartoons of pigs in police uniforms being riddled by small children with submachine guns.

The New Path of the Black Panthers

By Ross K. Baker

WASHINGTON—It may not be widely known, but the revolutionary Black Panther party is now planning to manufacture golf bags in an Oakland, Calif., factory. It confuses up a strange image, the Black Panthers and golf bags. Yet the largest section of the party to emerge from the split between adherents of Eldridge Cleaver, now in exile in Algeria, and followers of Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland has undertaken a series of enterprises that sound little like the Panthers of old.

The Oakland group, or the "Newtonites," as they are derisively characterized by the New York-based Cleaver group, have initiated programs aimed at creating conditions for the "survival" of America's black poor. The golf-bag plan is one of these. Proceeds from sales of the bags would be earmarked for the purchase of 300 to 400 sets of clothing to be given away each month to ghetto residents by the "People's Free Clothing Program."

The clothing giveaway is but one aspect of the Panthers' "survival" effort. There is also the "People's Free Medical Clinic," designed to provide prenatal care, immunization shots, preventive medical care, referrals to specialists and free tests for sickle-cell anemia, a blood disease peculiar to blacks. There is the "David Hilliard People's Free Shoe Factory," named for the chief of staff of the Panthers, who is now at Folsom Prison in California, for assaulting an Oakland policeman. There are the "Angela Davis Free Food Program," the "People's Free Ambulance Service," the "Free Plumbing and Maintenance Program" and the "Free Busing Program," which provides transportation on prison visiting days for prisoners' relatives. And there is the "Free Breakfast Program," the oldest of the services, which is designed to "feed children a free, hot breakfast before school" in the mornings because children "can not function in a classroom situation if they are hungry."

The New Villain

The black berets and leather jackets are still there, but the guns brandished in previous years are now rarely seen. Gone also, from the pages of the party's newspaper, are the gory, apocalyptic cartoons of pigs in police uniforms being riddled by small children with submachine guns. Emory Douglas, the resident political cartoonist who created the image of the brutal and vicious pig-police-man, is still in evidence, but his subject matter now runs in a very different direction.

The new cartoons reveal much about where the Panthers are now and where they seem to be heading. They depict hollow-eyed black children, highly sentimentalized vignettes of black mothers and their families, and the kinds of mawkish genre pictures so beloved by 19th-century illustrators. But even more surprising are the elegies to religion and to the strength of the black church.

Mordant and devastating illustrations are restricted to caricatures of black businessmen who do not contribute to the Panther survival programs. These are themes picked up in the general editorial line of the paper.

Replacing the rapacious pig in the Panther demology is a black liquor store owner from Oakland named Bill Boyette. Mr. Boyette is president of Cal-State Package Stores and Tavern Owners Association (Cal-Pack) and owner of two liquor stores in Oakland. Cal-Pack, an organization of small, black-owned liquor stores, had a feud with Mayfair Markets, a large supermarket chain, over Mayfair's alleged refusal to buy liquor from wholesalers who employed black deliverymen. Mr. Boyette convinced the Panthers in July, 1971, to help him organize a boycott of

one of the Mayfair stores. The Panthers agreed, and for four days manned a picket line at the store until the Mayfair management capitulated.

Mr. Boyette's part of the bargain was to contribute groceries to the People's Survival Programs. But there was apparently no meeting of the minds between Mr. Boyette and the Panthers on the duration of the contributions. The Panthers assumed that there would be weekly donations for an extended period, while Mr. Boyette said that a one-time donation to the Free Breakfast Program satisfied his part of the bargain with Huey Newton. When the Panthers demanded a continuing contribution of foodstuffs, Mr. Boyette balked and cried extortion. The Panthers then began a boycott of his two stores.

It may seem remarkable that the Panthers, who formerly expounded world socialist revolution, have now defined their role in such narrower terms—that in place of wide-ranging attacks on imperialism and society-wide racism they are now bending every effort to compel a single entrepreneur to contribute to a free food program.

What is even more remarkable, however, is that the Boyette boycott is merely the surface manifestation of a broader shift in the Panther program that finds the Panthers supporting groups and individuals who previously were either ignored or condemned, and downgrading appeals which seemed to be at the heart of the old Panther program.

Two New Allies

While the smaller Cleaver faction in the East continues to hammer away at the larger and more abstract issues of war, poverty and imperialism, the Oakland group has swung away completely from these concerns and has embraced two institutions that one would not normally identify as Panther allies: black capitalism and the black church.

The Panther position toward both of these institutions recently has been reevaluated. Mr. Newton argued in this reevaluation that small black capitalists are the victims of the large corporate capitalist structure dominated by whites. He draws an analogy between the role of the black capitalist in the United States and that of the "national bourgeoisie" in wars of national liberation in Vietnam and China. In a recent issue of the Black Panther, Mr. Newton asserted:

"In wars of decolonization the national bourgeoisie supports the freedom struggle of the people because they recognize that it is in their own selfish interest. Then when the foreign exploiter has been kicked out, the national bourgeoisie takes his place and continues the exploitation. However, the national bourgeoisie is a weaker group... therefore the people are in a better position to wipe this national bourgeoisie away."

Moreover, Mr. Newton argues that ghetto blacks perceive the small black businessman in a favorable light—as part of a positive type of community control of resources which should be encouraged. Calling for support of black capitalism, Mr. Newton hopes to cultivate in the black businessman certain affirmative qualities, which, he feels, "may be able to bring about a non-antagonistic solution of his contradiction with the community, while at the same time heightening the oppressed community's contradiction with the large corporate capitalist empire."

This, he suggests, "will intensify the antagonistic contradiction between the oppressed community and the empire, and by heightening that contradiction there will subsequently be a violent transformation of the corporate empire."

How, then, do the Panthers hope to encourage these favorable developments and how do they pose to differentiate between the

positive and negative elements among the black capitalists? It appears that the latter judgment is determined by whether a black businessman supports the survival programs. Bill Boyette did not support the programs at a level deemed appropriate by the Panthers. The Panther response to Mr. Boyette's resistance was laid down by Bobby Seale, chairman of the Panthers:

"Black people drink 60 percent to 70 percent of all the liquor in this country. All those funds going down the drain. And we don't have any of those funds back in the community for the people. And that's what we're going to have; that's why we're going to have black community unity, and we're going to have that black businessman. We buy and they don't want to donate back to the black community. If they don't donate back to the black community, then shut them down."

There is also a carrot in the form of free advertising for black businessmen who support the community through donations to the survival programs. On Aug. 9, 1971, the Black Panther carried its first advertisement for a car dealer. It called upon the black community to buy cars from Al Ligon's Ford agency in Oakland. The same issue carried advertising for a shoe repair shop in Oakland and a building supply store in Berkeley. All of the ads carried the slogan, "Support the businesses that support our community."

Although the embrace of black capitalism may be a tactical, short-term position and the unfolding of the revolutionary process may whisk away these temporary allies, the Panthers nonetheless have become one of the staunchest advocates of "progressive" black capitalism.

Those old enough to remember the Depression years may recall a similar campaign waged in Washington by the New Negro Alliance, which the Oakland group has copied forth the slogan, "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work." That effort was aimed at retailers in the ghetto who refused to hire black clerks and were deemed unworthy of patronage. Boyette's new establishments were a feature of the Washington group's program. The new-found economic nationalism of the Panthers has been copied directly from this model.

The Church

The embrace of the black church has been undertaken perhaps even more readily than the alliance with black businessmen. Huey Newton has confessed that "once we stepped outside of the church... we stepped out of the things that the community was involved in."

The major portion of the Dec. 18, 1971, Black Panther was devoted to an interview with the Rev. Earl A. Nell of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Oakland. In the interview, titled "Hallelujah! The People's Revolutionary Gospel," Father Nell attempts to synthesize the religious-based civil rights activities of the early 1960s with the more radical black secular movement of the latter part of the decade. He also condemns police harassment of the Panthers and various "political trials" of Panther leaders.

The same issue contains an article to the Rev. Henry M. Choi, pastor of a Methodist church in Philadelphia and a former member of that city's school board. In response to a police attack on black students demonstrating in front of the board of education building and the failure to report him to the school board, Mr. Choi and the Black Ministers Association called for a boycott of all white businesses in Philadelphia. The Black Panther party "heartily" endorsed the boycott.

Why this enthusiastic embrace of an institution by a group whose minister of information once said "P—the Bible." Part of the reason is, perhaps, that the minister of information, Eldridge Cleaver, is no longer part of the Newton-Seale faction of the Panthers.

But another and intriguingly plausible explanation was offered by the East Village Other, a New York underground paper. It links the change of attitude toward the church with an incident early in 1971 when Mr. Newton was addressing a meeting of middle-aged blacks who seemed unsympathetic to his stand. At the conclusion of the address, one woman rose to say that Mr. Newton and the Panthers had lost their souls and were going to hell.

The East Village Other's interpretation is that Mr. Newton was shattered by this response, that it pointed out to him the cavernous distance separating the Panthers and a large part of the black community.

A Lost Symbol

This may help explain why the familiar rhetoric has changed, with revolutionary slogans giving way to exhortations to survival. It may also help explain the retreat from the symbol of the gun, which, while not at the heart of the Panther program, created in many minds the impression that violence was the meat on which the Panthers fed. The gun, tightly held not only by those who were meant to be intimidated, but a considerable number of potential adherents as well. It also called down upon what was an essentially defensive organization the wrath and retribution of American officials.

In its retreat from the gun, the most numerically important element of the Panthers has placed itself in the mainstream of traditional black protest. It was probably there all the time, but its rhetoric clouded its essence. Rather than repudiating the traditional black expressions of protest, the Panthers now deliberately invoke them. The "bootlickers" and "Toms" of the past have been elevated to a new and honored status. But more importantly, the Panther leadership has moved to rectify the history of black protest by bringing the Panthers into line with the mainstream of that movement. Speaking in Chicago on the fourth anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King, the Panthers' new chairman, Mr. Seale said:

"Without all the other revolutionary brothers and sisters in the past, even the NAACP, if it had not been for them, if it had not been for Denmark Vesey, if it had not been for W.E.B. Du Bois, if it had not been for Marcus Garvey, if it had not been for Malcolm X, if it had not been for Martin Luther King, if it had not been for all the other revolutionary brothers, if it had not been for all the other nationalist organizations, the Black Panther party would not even exist, because we all are together. We've come out of a history..."

As the Panthers move to restore their image in the black community, they have sought to attenuate their links with certain elements of the white community. Mr. Newton and Mr. Seale have vowed that they will no longer allow themselves the patronage of their former "radical-chic" supporters. No longer will Panthers grace the drawing rooms and salons of Park Avenue in their search for funds and support. This may curtail their charismatic impact on those willing to bankroll someone else's revolution, but it may also lead to a reconciliation with the people for whom the Panther revolutionary doctrine was originally formulated.

In a New Arena

The Panthers have even ventured modestly into the formerly proscribed area of electoral politics by their strong support for Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, a black Democrat from California.

What all of this unaccustomed activity is viewed as a whole, it is clear that the Panthers are a very different organization from the group they were as recently as a year ago.

Huey Newton's emergence late in December from the shadow of a manslaughter charge in the shooting of an Oakland policeman was not attended by the revolutionary manifestations that some had expected. His alienation from the more avowedly revolutionary Cleaver has freed Mr. Newton to do what, perhaps, he always wanted to do—pursue a more reformist and modestly expressed program. The revolutionary vision still lies on the periphery of Panther programs, but it is no longer at the core.

Historians of the movement have yet to assess the impact of this change in the Panthers, but in the black community the effects have already been felt. As one black college student in Newark put it recently, "The word is out, Huey says, 'Go back to church.'"

Mr. Baker, chairman of the department of political science at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., wrote this article for The Washington Post.



HIT BY AUSTERITY—Two shops on Cairo's Shawarby Street, a black market area, that have been ordered to close up or go into a new line of business. The goal is to narrow contrasts of privilege and poverty.

Goal Is a Work-Oriented Society

Cairo Feeling the Pinch of Austerity

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO (NYT)—The first signs of imposed austerity, especially for the privileged middle class, have begun to appear in Egypt as the "war economy" cabinet of Premier Anwar Sadat drives to reallocate resources and to transform the country into an early-to-bed, work-oriented society.

Steel shutters have been drawn over the door and display windows of a hard-currency shop on Kasr el-Nil Street, a shopping oasis where Egyptians could buy French perfume, Japanese television and stereo sets, British textiles and other luxuries with no embarrassing questions from the authorities about the source of the foreign currency.

Under the new austerity program, Egypt's television viewers have lost one of the three channels offering escapism: the old Hollywood films. The two remaining channels now go off the air abruptly at 11 p.m. to encourage the viewers to go to bed and rest for the next day's work.

Cinemas and theaters have been given a deadline of today to reschedule their programs to have audiences out and on their way home no later than 11 p.m. To aid the drive, Cairo transit authorities are studying plans to suspend bus and streetcar service at midnight, an hour and a half earlier than normal.

And to curb the owners of private cars, customs duties have been doubled to 200 percent on the purchase price of large imported automobiles, meaning that a \$5,000 Mercedes-Benz, for example, will be a \$15,000 investment. The price of gasoline has been raised by about five cents a gallon to put the total price of a gallon over 80 cents, or nearly the equivalent of the daily minimum wage.

Aid for Peasants

The middle class is to bear the brunt of the austerity measures, with workers and peasants to receive benefits, according to plans from a redistribution of resources and services.

In time within this program, prices have been raised for cement and other construction materials to make middle-class villas and luxury apartment buildings more costly, freeing materials for urgently needed expansion of low-cost housing.

Premier Sadat and his cabinet of technocrats have set a goal of narrowing the contrasts of privilege and poverty while stimulating the economy to greater production and efficiency. He has declared that the purpose of the economic mobilization is "total confrontation" with Israel.

Grift and malfeasance have hampered earlier attempts to assure workers and peasants of minimum needs through low-priced, rationed distribution of tea, sugar, kerosene and cooking oil. Complaints have been raised that village shops have not been receiving the allotted rations as a result of speculators' intrigues.

Demands have been raised during debate in the People's Assembly that profiteers be sentenced to death, a measure of the mood here. The penalty is unlikely to be imposed in a country that generally shuns the death sentence.

The austerity program has thrown its darkest shadow over Cairo's network of black-market shops dealing in imported luxury goods. For the last several years, the authorities had looked aside as so-called suitcase merchants set up outdoor stalls to fly in luxuries from Lebanon, Kuwait and Europe for sale at extremely high prices.

Currency Hurdle

The tolerant attitude made possible a variety of goods and soaked up some excess middle-class purchasing power, but it also weakened the Egyptian currency and interest in lower-quality local products.

Premier Sadat has ordered re-

forms in the customs and travel regulations.

Mohammed Abdallah Marwan, deputy premier and minister of the economy, estimated that the illegal shops imported luxuries worth more than \$160 million in the last four years. Mr. Marwan also said that 33,000 foreign automobiles had been brought into Egypt during the same period under shady circumstances.

Also under attack are Egyptians' somewhat drowsy work habits, especially in the bureaucracy and state-owned enterprises. One critic estimated that the average government employee worked no more than three hours a day, devoting the rest of his time to drinking tea, gossiping and reading the newspapers.

A foreign visitor to one government office was startled to find a woman clerk peeling vegetables at her desk to save time after she arrived home, and a man shaving at a nearby desk.

Premier Sadat has urged tighter labor discipline and punishment of "slackers."

Cabinet ministers might set an example of asceticism, Cairo's weekly Akhbar al-Yom proposed by turning off unneeded electric lights, checking water taps for drips and inspecting toilets for cleanliness.

'Artificial Brain' Overcomes Paralysis

New Motor Center Found Deep in the Brain

By Sandra Blakeslee

MENLO PARK, Calif. (NYT)—A team of California researchers has developed an experimental "artificial brain" that has been used to restore a variety of movements in the limbs of partly paralyzed monkeys. If extended to humans, the technique might help stroke victims overcome paralysis.

A report of the scientists' work appears in the current issue of Stroke magazine, a bimonthly medical journal published by the American Heart Association. Dr. Lawrence R. Pinnock, of the Stanford Research Institute here, led the research effort. Co-authors of the report were Drs. Joel M. Kaplan and Edward A. Elpel of the institute, and Drs. Peter C. Reynolds and John H. Glick of the Stanford University school of medicine.

In an interview at his office, Dr. Pinnock said the "brain prosthesis"—or artificial or auxiliary brain—serves the same purpose as does an artificial heart, lung or kidney. All are devices and techniques for replacing the functions of those organs lost as a result of injury or disease. The researchers have not made an artificial "thinking" brain, but rather have learned how to replace a lost function of the brain by altering the function of the brain itself.

Damage to Cortex

Primates, including man, have a highly developed cortex, or outer portion of the brain. Such voluntary motor activities as the ability to move an arm or leg are directed from areas within the cortex. When a stroke or injury occurs within the cortex, certain command areas are often knocked out, and paralysis can result.

What Dr. Pinnock wondered was whether there were other parts of the brain that could direct motor activities. That is, could another, deeper part of the brain take over the lost motor function?

It was found that when subcortical structures of monkeys' brains were stimulated with electrodes, skeletal motor activity could indeed be prompted. Electrodes placed deep within the brain-stem area—where com-

mands from the cortex are normally integrated—could evoke movements of the head, forelimbs, hindquarters and muscles of the face. Higher levels of behavior, including attack, withdrawal, sitting, standing, preening, eating

food and the like, could also be elicited.

Dr. Pinnock, however, was primarily interested in where the brain could be stimulated to produce limb movements. He hoped that by placing electrodes in precise spots in the brain stem certain elementary movements—such as the turn of a wrist—could be produced, much as the brain produces the movements normally.

Atlas of Brain

Through experiments on monkeys, the research team found more than 200 locations in the brain-stem in which elementary movements could be produced by electrical stimulation. They have actually produced an atlas of a monkey's brain. The mapped movements include flexion and extension of all four limbs at the wrist, elbow, ankle, knee, hip; flexion and spread of the fingers as well as fine finger movements; opening and closing of the mouth; movement of the tongue in and out; curling or sideways movement of the full movement of the eye singly and together and dilation of the pupils; and many "involuntary" responses such as modification of the heart or breathing rate.

In all cases it was found that the extent and complexity of the movement were directly related to electrical current strength. That is, a slightly higher current stimulated a slightly larger area in the brain where the electrode was placed. As adjacent areas were stimulated, the movements became more complex.

The final step, Dr. Pinnock said, was to orchestrate the possible movements into coordinated motion. Since the combinations of movements could become complex, a computer was specially programmed to handle all the information and activate the electrodes in the proper sequence. The complete apparatus is called a Programmed Brain Stimulator, and it is, in effect, a brain prosthesis.



Monkey with brain prosthetic system for programmed stimulation. A stimulus has just caused the monkey to raise one arm and open its fist. At left is a Lind-3 computer; at right, a Programmed Brain Stimulator.

Watch for it in the International Herald Tribune of Tuesday, February 22 --

Special Report on SWITZERLAND
INDUSTRY - FINANCE - TOURISM

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible]

Telephone: 265 93 50 Telex: 225 78

Swiss Francs 21 000 000

UNITS SW. Frs 1.000

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any jurisdiction from the undersigned or other dealers or brokers as may lawfully offer these securities in such jurisdiction.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE HOLDING
Administration CLI S.A. Route de Genève
01 - Ferney-Voltaire France

Brokers agencies invited

**We are pleased
to announce that
we have moved to
new offices at
8 Princes Street in
the City of London**

M
LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
LIMITED 8 Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ
Telephone: 01-600 4585 Telex: 884901 Cables: Manlimited London EC2

[illegible]

Week Ended Feb. 12, '78				
	Sales	High	Low	Close
Union Corp.	1,406,708	26 1/4	25 1/4	25 3/4
Whelan Corp.	1,000,000	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
FoodCons.	838,300	21 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
ChemCorp.	800,400	8 7/8	7 3/4	7 3/4
Chemical	770,000	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Union	752,300	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Ballou	664,500	27 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Chemical	650,000	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Food, Inc.	621,400	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Food	670,800	62	58	58 1/4
Chemical	650,100	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Chemical	621,400	12	11	11 1/4
Chemical	518,100	12	11	11 1/4
Chemical	512,200	22 1/4	19 1/4	22 1/4
Chemical	512,200	22 1/4	19 1/4	22 1/4
Chemical	439,300	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Chemical	405,400	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Chemical	405,400	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Chemical	387,000	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Chemical	380,000	17 1/4	15 1/4	17 1/4
Issues traded for 1,906.				
New issues: 807; declines: 874.				
changed: 17.				
Volume				
New highs: 23; lows: 11.				
Last week				
Week ago	95,907,850 shares			
Week ago	92,607,350 shares			
Week ago	91,607,350 shares			
Week ago	89,607,350 shares			
Week ago	87,607,350 shares			
Week ago	85,607,350 shares			
Week ago	83,607,350 shares			

Week Ended Feb. 12, '72				
	Dow Jones			
	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	951.39	858.18	917.59	+10.81
30 Transp.	258.80	251.84	255.70	- 8.11
15 Util.	115.38	111.77	112.57	- 2.90
35 Comb.	322.49	312.98	317.93	+ 0.88
	Standard & Poor's			
30 Stocks	108.69	103.05	105.93	+ 0.22

Week Ended Feb. 12, '73					
	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Minister Oil	563,300	20%	17	20%	+3%
Alcoa Inc.	562,500	10%	11 1/2	12 1/2	+3 1/2
Fraser & Co.	275,600	17%	15%	10 1/2	+1 1/2
Phony Ind.	273,700	07%	21 1/2	24 1/2	-6
Rockwell	242,900		0 1/4	4%	6 1/4 +1 1/4
Algo Elect.	230,600	32%	23%	28	+ 3%
Instalco	228,500	24%	15%	24 1/2	+ 3%
Str. Sys.	232,300	7%	6%	7 1/4	+ 1/4

Year to date: 182,777,055 shares.
 Issues traded in: 1304.
 Advances: 690; declines: 577; un-
 changed: 257.

ADVERTISEMENT

Stock Market

EUROBONDS

TRAIGHTS

Life Chalmers 2-72	9294	9294
Atlantic Richmond 5-77	9295	10004
Wendix Intl. 5-77	10215	10376
Wor Warner Intl. 5-79	10314	10476
Zacharia 7-82	9425	9574
Avron Overse. 7-80	9714	10114
Krohn 372-82	10315	10415
Wesco 8-84	10004	10176
Continental Off. 91A-85	104	107
Yanmark 1-80	9025	9176
De Beers 6-82	1074	1084

Shaw 742-61	97	99
Shubish 612-72	100%	100%
Sobell 7-36	95%	96%
Spon Elec. 712-71	90%	100%
Amer. Rockwell Int'l 312-73	99%	99%
Sivetti 111-85	105	106
Slip Elevator Int'l. 84-85	104	105
Sting Morris 816-36	104%	103%
Stroger & Gamble Int'l 912-62	84%	96
Summit 8-82	92%	95
Sweeney West Flg. 2-45	104	105
Sweeney		

SHARES			
Sub Holding	S.A.	S.Fr.	1420 1415
Manung Handel	AG.	DM	230 230
Nicor Oil Corp.	U.S.S		1214 77
Universal Int'l.	U.S.S	5 1/2	5 1/2
Universal Int'l. Fin.	U.S.S	15	15
(Warrants)	U.S.S	15	15

Upper Grosvenor Street,
London W.1, England.
Telephone: 01-475 9965.
Telex: 21623.

Action Would Slow Rising Price Spiral

U.S. Considers Raising Meat Imports

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The administration may ease quota restrictions to allow more meat imports to help slow the rising spiral of meat prices to the consumer, Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has disclosed.

At a news conference to present the quarterly report of the President's economic stabilization program, Mr. Rumsfeld said that the administration is "concerned about rising food prices and that the Office of Management and Budget is considering relaxing some of the meat import quotas to help slow the rising spiral of meat prices to the consumer."

Mr. Rumsfeld declined to discuss the possibility of placing agricultural products under controls, however. The only likely

possibility he referred to was a widening of the quota restricting the entry of meat—largely beef and mutton—into the country.

Negotiations between the United States and principal exporting countries, including Australia and New Zealand, are now in progress, on the quota for 1972. An official of the Price Commission said that the administration would announce its decision on meat imports within the next two weeks.

Last year the quota restricted meat imports to 1,180 million pounds, although only about 1,130 million pounds actually came in to the country.

The quota affects chiefly "manufactured meat" of the kind that is usually sold as commercial hamburger meat. However, the higher prices of this meat would also exert downward pressure on the price of steaks and other cuts of meat.

Meat accounts for nearly one-third of family retail food spending. Government statistics made public at the same time showed that, for example, the average price of hamburger had risen 15 cents a pound to 70 cents from the spring of 1969 to the end of last year, and that the average price of pork chops had risen from \$1.23 a pound to \$1.45 in the same period.

The chairman of the Price Commission, C. Jackson Grayson Jr., last week urged consumers to eat less meat, but also urged farmers to raise more meat, but also urged farmers to raise more meat.

Government statistics made public at the same time showed that, for example, the average price of hamburger had risen 15 cents a pound to 70 cents from the spring of 1969 to the end of last year, and that the average price of pork chops had risen from \$1.23 a pound to \$1.45 in the same period.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7)

believe that the rate structure for dollar bonds could stabilize around current levels, providing the currency situation calms and this seems a distinct possibility now that Washington has submitted its devaluation bill to Congress and central banks have indicated they are willing to support the recently negotiated new currency rates by absorbing more dollars.

With the market saturated with dollar debt and with the general disenchanted with the performance in the secondary market, demand for non-dollar debt remains very strong. The result is that the market appears to be shifting to accommodate this demand.

The Republic of Brazil, for example, has announced a 12-year offering of \$300 million Euro-Currency Units—the first ECU bond since last May when the currency crisis started heating up.

The bonds can be bought with any of the five ECU currencies, with one ECU equal to 3.22 deutsche marks, 3.13 French francs, 2.48 Swiss francs, 2.36 Italian lire, and 2.36 Japanese yen.

The bonds will be repurchased at the same rates, assuming the five currencies are devalued during the lifetime of the debt (that being the reason why there were no ECUs since May).

Theoretically, the coupon on the ECU, given its currency hedge attraction, should be a shade below the prevailing rate of the interest of the five components—in this case the 3 3/4 percent for DM bonds. But this is the first fixed-interest-rate financing for Brazil in the international market, and a more generous 8 percent is being offered.

Following up on the success of the French franc offering from Cote d'Ivoire, the 100-million Euro-Currency Unit is being announced for the City of Oslo. The 15-year issue is expected with a coupon of 7 1/4 percent (down a quarter of a point from the CNY issue).

A semi-private placement for Hamar, Norway, of 100 million five-year bonds was oversubscribed five times, bankers report. The seven-year note was priced at 9 1/2 with a coupon of 8 3/4 percent—a quarter-point below the previous Norwegian issue.

Expected before the end of the month is a 100-million-DM issue from the European Investment Bank at 6 3/4 percent. The European telephone 100-million issue was priced last week at 9 1/2 with a 6 3/4 percent coupon and by week's end was quoted at 9 3/4-100.

Europe Businessmen To Visit NASA Sites

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP).—Over 100 businessmen from Europe are to take part in a special fact-finding visit to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration this week, the British Embassy has announced.

The embassy said it is the first time any such open visit to NASA establishments has been arranged. The visit, which is open to businessmen from all European countries in Western Europe, has been organized by the Financial Times of London.

Opportunities may occur for European companies to acquire manufacturing licenses for products developed by NASA, the embassy said.

Treasury Bills

Due	Rate	Asked	Offered
Feb. 14	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb. 21	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb. 28	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar. 7	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar. 14	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar. 21	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar. 28	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr. 4	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr. 11	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr. 18	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr. 25	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 2	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 9	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 16	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 23	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 30	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 6	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 13	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 20	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 27	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 4	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 11	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 18	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 25	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 1	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 8	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 15	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 22	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 29	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 5	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 12	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 19	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 26	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 3	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 10	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 17	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 24	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 31	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 7	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 14	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 21	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 28	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 5	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 12	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 19	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 26	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 2	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 9	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 16	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 23	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 30	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb 6	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb 13	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb 20	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb 27	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar 6	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar 13	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar 20	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar 27	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 3	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 10	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 17	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 24	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 1	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 8	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 15	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 22	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 29	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 5	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 12	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 19	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 26	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 3	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 10	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 17	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 24	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 31	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 7	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 14	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 21	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 28	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 4	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 11	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 18	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 25	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 2	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 9	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 16	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 23	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 30	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 6	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 13	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 20	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 27	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 4	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 11	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 18	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 25	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 1	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 8	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 15	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 22	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jan 29	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb 5	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb 12	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb 19	3.18	2.97	2.97
Feb 26	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar 5	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar 12	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar 19	3.18	2.97	2.97
Mar 26	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 2	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 9	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 16	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 23	3.18	2.97	2.97
Apr 30	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 7	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 14	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 21	3.18	2.97	2.97
May 28	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 4	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 11	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 18	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jun 25	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 2	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 9	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 16	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 23	3.18	2.97	2.97
Jul 30	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 6	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 13	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 20	3.18	2.97	2.97
Aug 27	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 3	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 10	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 17	3.18	2.97	2.97
Sep 24	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 1	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 8	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 15	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 22	3.18	2.97	2.97
Oct 29	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 5	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 12	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 19	3.18	2.97	2.97
Nov 26	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 3	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 10	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 17	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 24	3.18	2.97	2.97
Dec 31	3.18	2.97	2.97

Bank Stock Quotations

	June 21	3.94	3.1
	June 22	3.94	3.1
	June 29	3.94	3.1
Asked	June 30	3.94	3.1
50%	July 7	3.94	3.1
75%	July 13	3.94	3.1
41%	July 20	3.94	3.1
23%	July 27	3.94	3.1
25%	July 31	3.94	3.1
25%	Aug. 7	3.94	3.1
25%	Aug. 10	3.94	3.1
25%	Aug. 17	3.94	3.1
51%	Aug. 21	3.94	3.1
18%	Sept. 8	3.94	3.1
25%	Oct. 5	3.94	3.1
25%	Oct. 12	3.94	3.1
25%	Dec. 31	3.94	3.1
25%	Jan. 31, '78	3.94	3.1
25%	Bond	94-87 4/8	77.28	72.8
25%	Bond	94-89, 1988	77.28	72.8

RIP KIRBY

ARE YOU SURE YOU'LL BE ALL RIGHT NOW, MR. KIRBY?

YES, THANK YOU VERY MUCH, OFFICER.

BUT WHAT WAS IT ALL ABOUT, SIR?

I DON'T KNOW, DESMOND. IT WENT OFF FOR THIS BUMP ON MY HEAD AND THE OPOR OF CHICROFORM, I WOULDN'T BELIEVE IT HAPPENED.

HERE'S TO ME, JOHNNY PARAGON - THE GREATEST, THE MAN WHO NEVER LOSES!

JOHNNY, YOU'RE TO MO...

KIRBY REACHES ACME AFTER A BARRROWING SKEWERWORM

I BOUGHT THIS TALKING PARAKEET TO CHEER UP MY OFFICE.

MY NAME IS HERMAN. I AM A PARAKEET.

NINE TIMES SEVEN IS SIXTY-THREE. THE CAPITAL OF CANADA IS OTTAWA.

SOMETHING TELLS ME WITHIN A WEEK HE'S GOING TO HAVE YOUR JOB.

© Dave Coverly for The New York Times Co. 1995. All Rights Reserved.

-By Alan Truscott

The seven-diamond contract shown in the diagram went down when it could have been made. Although six diamonds is the best contract available to North-South, this declarer decided to try for a grand slam. He knew that the contract would probably depend on locating the diamond queen, but he was willing to take a gamble to reconsp some points he had lost earlier.

The opening lead against seven diamonds was the spade two, and North won with the ace in dummy and shifted his play to the ace. He intended to play East for the queen, but he changed his mind when West dropped the nine.

If this was a singleton, the slam's chances of success were poor, depending in trumps and then ruffing in this hand and hearts would only secure the East had begun with exactly three hearts. Moreover, it seem-

ed much more likely that West had begun with Q 9 of diamonds than that he had false-carded with ♠ x.

South therefore made the winning decision by playing the diamond king and dropping the queen. ♠ He was so pleased with his success that he continued to play too quickly. He drew the last trump, and was defeated by the bad heart division.

The declarer was quick to point out when the deal was over that he should have left the last trump outstanding. If East held a singleton heart there was no chance, but he could have guarded against a four-card holding.

After dropping the diamond queen he should have cashed the ace-king of hearts, planning to draw the last trump if both opponents followed suit. Wherever West discarded he would have been able to ruff a heart, com-

NORTH (D)
 ♠ AK8754
 ♥ Q103
 ♦ A652
 ♣ 8

WEST		EAST
♠ 3932		♥ 10
♥ 5		♦ QJ92
♦ Q9		♣ 743
♣ Q107643		♠ J952

SOUTH
 5
 ♠ AK8764
 ♥ KJ108
 ♦ AK
 ♣ 10

Neither side was vulnerable.
 The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
4 ♥	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass

West led the spade two.

[illegible]

©1974 Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill. 60604

Pharmacy Rx

GIVE OLD PEOPLE NEW TOYS

Graham
2-14

* TWO POUNDS! THAT'S ONLY ONE POUND FOR ME AND ONE POUND FOR YOU! HOW ABOUT MOM? *

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DAAHE © 1977 by The Children's Edition Co. All Rights Reserved.

□ □ □ ○ □ □ □ □

WOSON

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

YRCKT

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

GELIGG

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Jumbles: LINEN VISTA POETRY CONVEY

Saturday's Answer: Your favorite newspaper

(Answers tomorrow)

Wow!

2-4

HOW GOOD MODELS ARE BUILT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

By Hannah Green, Doubleday & Co. 180 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Richard Elman

THE Dead of the House" is one of the most important works of fiction I have read in quite a while. It is not "major," propounds no theories, participates in neither rear nor avant-garde maneuvers. Hannah Green's novel simply is, a family chronicle and a fictional memoir—always spontaneous, rich in atmosphere, its feelings specified, felt, projected. A beautiful book, nowhere bigger than itself, nowhere grander than its own scope or subject. It has been shaped with the care and grace of a lover of prose and words, but the words do not take over and perform a sideshow, and the people aren't always that lovable, and Hannah Green is aware of that, too.

an artist. It is a *sovereign experience* to read "The Devil of the House," as with it as the latest feminist tract or hipster razzamatazz, because the book is so completely itself, so completely organic and driven and contained that to read it is to surrender to the supreme pit of really good mind-changing writing.

I mean to say that I was not simply reading about childhood, or girlhood, or adolescence, about Ohio families and Indian forefathers, but I was given a wonderful opportunity to get close to the imagination of another living person, an intelligence that was both gracious and funky, witty and charming. It was like falling in love. I was, for as long as it

She is writing about a once vigorous, adventurous Ohio family that is dying. The themes of her novel are imbedded in her narrator's growth. Nothing is overplayed or treated snidely by this narrator, or with self-contempt—but with love, with remorse, with a day-to-day sense of memory, and a sentient honesty about her feelings, her girlishness, about her need to leave all this behind.

Here are Hannah Green's opening words: "In the year 1840 my great-grandfather, the Reverend Mr. Nathaniel Nye, who was then minister of the Baptist Chapel at Barnoldswick in the West Riding of Yorkshire, received a call from God to go to the New World, and go he did."

A novel like this is a great antidote to the reader's own self-contempt. Hannah Green's Vanessa has rich gifts of pride, of human kindness, of memory. But none of this is as immediate to her, or serves her really as well, as her moments on the lake with

I thought it was to take a trip like that myself someday. I'm a sucker for anybody who still believes in once upon a time. In this case I couldn't let it go until Hannah Green's Vanessa let me go—and, only then, through Vanessa . . . when it was the end, of course, and there was nothing left to write about.

What more can you ask of a

her first boyfriend, which is experience apart from her family. And, though she has not had an unhappy childhood, she has experienced the hurts that unfeeling adults deal out to homely, awkward children, and the colorless, envious rage of depressed mothers.

really good book?

Richard Elman is the author of "Lilo's Diary" and other books.
© New York Times.

The New York Times:

The New York Times:
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 135 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	Last on Week List
FICTION	
1 The Winds of War, Wouk.....	1 123
2 White Fang, London.....	2 123
3 The Day of the Locust, Wright.....	3 123
4 Forsythia, Hays.....	3 24
5 The Goodies, Gladys.....	4 25
6 Robb's Bedside.....	5 1
7 Messages From Malaga, MacInnes.....	7 20
8 The Goodies, Gladys.....	8 13
9 Our Gang, Roth.....	8 13
10 Nemesis, Christie.....	9 8
11 Bear Island, MacInnes.....	9 15
GENERAL	
1 Eleanor, and Franklin, Leah.....	1 18
2 Tracy, and Hepburn.....	2 18
3 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown.....	3 25
4 The Game of Wits, Sailer with Aronson.....	4 2
5 Jennie, Volume Two, Honor Thy Father, Trow.....	5 1
6 Honor Thy Father, Trow.....	6 1
7 Brian Piccolo: A Short Season, Morris.....	6 1
8 The Game of Wits, Sailer with Aronson.....	7 2
9 The Last Whole Earth Catalog.....	7 15
10 Wonderful, Wonderful Walk with McGeehan.....	8 9

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS	53 Scottish uncles	23 Not infrequent, in poems
le ingredient	54 Band of appeal	24 "Abstract cutter."
Clark Tracy	59 Possessive	26 Marx's Prefix
ature	60 Fragrant gum	27 Offspring: Abbr.
one Gray's	61 Forest duo	29 Until now
as purple	65 Surround	31 Igneous rocks
le player	66 "—pectoralis	33 Dolt
disorganized	67 Giant great	35 Lugosi
neverly	68 Fools	36 Welsh name
atched pair	69 Responds	37 Tolerance
ists		38 Couch therapy
one, for one	DOWN	40 Chaucer's inn
— ocean: Abbr.	1 Spanish weddings	43 — Plains
net	2 Kind of minerals	45 Retardation
on concealed	3 Mexican painter	46 Russian cart
tified	4 Dawdle	49 Dose for poison swallows
ar dispenser	5 Old times, of old	50 Deranged one
tranded	6 "—, team!"	53 Pea and egg
ay, II battle	7 Bench sitter	54 Old Norse poem
te	8 Indignation	55 Farmer
— of eight	9 One of five for reporters	58 Poetic word
opl	10 Squealed	59 Sea bird
ay: Abbr.	11 Incense wood	61 Controversial line
committee	12 Receive	62 Collection of sayings
smoothed	13 Old English letter	63 Typesetter's term: Abbr.
season	14 Pier union: Abbr.	64 Long-beaked fish
oolily	15 Certain oranges	
ewed		
indigo		
can animal		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14						15			16			
17						18						
19						20			21			
22					23			24	25		26	27
	28			29				30	31			
				32			33	34				
35	36	37	38			39		40		41		
42						43		44	45			
46								47				
51						52	53	54			55	56
	57			58		59			60			
61	62				63			64				
65									66			
67						68			69			

Spain's Ochoa Takes Slalom; Soviet 6 Wins

Skier Gives Country 1st Alpine Gold Ever

From Wire Dispatches

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 13.—Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, who prefers the safety of skiing to bull fighting, gave Spain its first Winter Olympics gold medal ever today by winning the special slalom here.

"If you make a mistake in the slalom, it may cost your life. If you make a mistake on the slalom slope, you just blow another race," said Fernandez Ochoa, who didn't make a mistake today.

"Compared to me, El Cordobes now is only a little man."

The Spanish skier, who said "I played a little extra," beat the world's greatest slalom stars in the closing Alpine event of the 11th Winter Games. It was his first "important" triumph. A wide grin splitting his swarthy face, Fernandez Ochoa still appeared amazed as his triumph burst later.

"I hoped to get a medal," said Fernandez Ochoa, nicknamed Pajito. "But I didn't think I was on the grade level to get the gold."

The 31-year-old from Guernica, near Madrid, finished through his first run in 53.56 seconds to lead the 72 who started. He was the second racer to run in that one but 12th on the course on the second run.

Fernandez Ochoa, the son of a ski resort operator, knew that today's slalom was the last slalom gold medal winner, had made his second run in 53.59 and headed the two-run list at 1 minute 50.28 seconds.

"I had no strategy. I just wanted to attack," said the 156-pound Fernandez Ochoa. He flashed down his run in 53.51, a little slower than his first, but fast enough to beat the Italian's two-run time with a 1:49.27 clocking.

Thoeni just beat out his cousin, Roland, who was timed in 1:50.30, to win the bronze medal on a combined time of 1:50.30.

Fernandez Ochoa, who helps his father at the ski resort, also wants to become a sportswriter. But he says he doesn't have too much time for his hobby. He skied in Chile during the summer and in France during the winter.

He credits French world slalom champ Jean-Noel Augert with helping him during the current season.

Jean-Noel, who finished fifth today, suffered a bruised rib yesterday when he fell while acting as a freerunner in the qualification slalom.

French, Jean-Noel Marcel Bonnet placed a bandage around his chest and said Augert would receive a pain-killing injection before the event.

The once-proud French Alpine men's team finished this Olympics in sad shape. Four years ago, Jean-Claude Killy swept the gold medals for his home country. This time they didn't win any gold.

Heidi Davdard of France finished fourth in 1:50.45. The Italians placed a third skier among the first six when Edoardo Sotgiu finished behind Augert in 1:50.53, 56.11 and 56.07.

Gustavo Thoeni was asked if Fernandez Ochoa's performance surprised him. He answered, "I was no longer surprised after that first run because he was very good in that one." Gustavo also said, "This must go down as the highest Olympic upset in history."

The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD—At Hamilton, New Zealand, middle-distance runner Jim Deane smashed New Zealand records for the three-mile and 5,000-meter runs. The Dutch-born runner, now living in New Zealand, ran 3,000 meters in 13 minutes 30.34 seconds to break the mark of Murray Halberg.

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Penny Werhane of Ottawa set a world indoor record for the women's 500-meter dash at the 11th Winter Games. Werhane clocked 2:43.9 to beat the mark of 2:44.5 set by Margaret Beacham of Britain in 1970.

Pat Johnson of Seattle tied the world record in the 50 meters of 4.3 seconds at the Old Chute of Talien.

Summaries of Winter Olympics

FINAL MEDAL STANDINGS

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	5	3	3
East Germany	4	3	3
West Germany	3	3	3
United States	3	2	3
France	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	2
Japan	1	2	2
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
East Austria	1	1	1
West Austria	1	1	1
East Germany	1	1	1
West Germany	1	1	1
France	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1
Canada	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1

